

2013 Case & Demographic Highlights

Private industry

Private industry

- There were 14,870 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in Missouri private industry in 2013. The incidence rate was 81.2 (per 10,000 full-time workers).
- There were seven median days away from work in private industry in 2013.

Goods-producing industries

- Goods-producing sectors had 3,790 (25.5%) of the injuries and illnesses with days away from work in private industry in 2013. The incidence rate for the total goods-producing sectors was 106.9.
- Private industry goods-producing sectors had seven median days away from work in 2013. Goods-producing industries had 11 median days away from work in 2012.
- The manufacturing major industry sector had 2,230 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in 2013. The incidence rate was 90.1.
- The construction major industry sector had nine median days away from work in 2013. The construction major industry sector had 18 median days away from work in 2012.

Service-providing industries

- Service-providing sectors had 11,080 (74.5%) of the injuries and illnesses with days away from work in private industry in 2013. The incidence rate for the total service-providing sectors was 75.1.
- Private industry service-providing sectors also had seven median days away from work in 2013. Service-providing industries had six median days away from work in 2012.
- The trade, transportation, and utilities major industry sector had 4,460 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in 2013. The incidence rate was 101.1.
- The other services sector had 14 median days away from work in 2013. The other services sector had ten median days away from work in 2012.

Gender and Ethnicity

- Male workers accounted for 63.6% of the nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work. Female workers accounted for 36.0% of the injuries and illnesses.
- Male workers had nine median days away from work; female workers had five median days.
- White only was the race or ethnic origin accounting for 48.4% of the injuries and illnesses. The race or ethnic origin was not reported in 44.3% of the cases.

Age of Worker

- Workers aged 25 to 34 accounted for 24.1% of the injuries and illnesses. Workers aged 35 to 44 accounted for 23.1%. Workers who were 45 to 54 years old accounted for 23.0 percent.
- Workers who were 65 and over had 18 median days away from work; workers aged 55 to 64 years had 16 median days away from work; workers who were 45 to 54 had 14 median days away from work.

Years on the Job

- Workers with more than 5 years of service with the employer accounted for 34.6% of the injuries and illnesses. Workers with 1 to 5 years of service accounted for 31.8%.

- Workers with five or more years of service had eight median days away from work. Workers with one to five years of service had nine median days away from work.

Occupation

- The major occupational group with the most nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work was transportation and material moving occupations with 3,830 (25.8% of the private industry total).
- Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations had 16 median days away from work in 2013. Transportation and material moving occupations had 13 median days away from work.
- The worker occupation with the most injuries and illnesses was heavy and tractor-trailer drivers with 1820 (12.2% of the total). This number was statistically significantly increased from the 920 injuries and illnesses with days away from work in 2012.
- Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand had 670 injuries and illnesses with days away from work in 2013. This number was statistically significantly reduced from 980 injuries with days away from work in 2012.
- First-line supervisors of mechanics, installers, and repairers had 90 median days away from work. Butchers and meat cutters had 55 median days away from work.

Event Characteristics

- Sprains, strains, tears was the nature of injury, illness accounting for 33.6% of the nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work.
- Upper extremities was the part of body accounting for the most injuries and illnesses (41.6%).
- Vehicles was the source of injury, illness accounting for 16.9% of the injuries and illnesses involving days away from work.
- Overexertion and bodily reaction was the event or exposure accounting for the most injuries and illnesses (32.3%).
- The time of event category, 8:01 A.M. to 12:00 P.M., accounted for 36.6% of the nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in private industry in 2013.
- The hours on the job before event occurred category, 2- 4 hours, had 22.5% of the injuries and illnesses.
- Friday was the day of the week accounting for 19.8% of the injuries and illnesses.

State government

Goods- Producing Industries

- There were 30 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in Missouri state government goods-producing industries in 2013. The incidence rate was 58.3.
- There were 30 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in the Missouri state government construction major industry sector in 2013. The incidence rate was 58.3.
- There were seven median days away from work in state government goods-producing industries and also in state government construction in 2013.

Gender

- Male workers accounted for 100.0% of the nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work.

Years on the Job

- Workers with more than 5 years of service with the employer accounted for 66.7% of the injuries and illnesses.

Occupation

- The major occupational group with the most nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work was construction and extraction occupations with 20 (66.7% of the state government goods-producing total).

Local government

Local government

- There were 1,420 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in Missouri local government in 2013. The incidence rate was 65.8.
- There were six median days away from work in local government in 2013.

Service-Providing Industries

- There were 1,140 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in Missouri local government service-providing sectors in 2013. The incidence rate was 54.2.
- There were 290 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in the education and health services major industry sector in 2013. The incidence rate was 21.1.
- There were four median days away from work in local government service-providing industries.
- There were six median days away from work in the local government education and health services major industry sector.

Gender and Ethnicity

- Male workers accounted for 74.6% of the nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in local government. Female workers accounted for 25.4% of the injuries and illnesses.
- White only was the race or ethnic origin accounting for 74.6% of the injuries and illnesses in local government. The race or ethnic origin was not reported in 23.9% of the cases.
- Male workers had eleven median days away from work; female workers had three median days.

Age of Worker

- Workers aged 45 to 54 accounted for 39.4% of the injuries and illnesses. Workers aged 35 to 44 accounted for 33.8%.

Years on the Job

- Workers with more than 5 years of service accounted for 59.2%. Workers with 1 to 5 years of service with the employer accounted for 33.1% of the injuries and illnesses.

Occupation

- The major occupational group with the most nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work was protective service occupations with 370 (26.1% of the local government total).
- The worker occupation with the most injuries and illnesses was police and sheriff's patrol officers with 300 (21.1% of the total).

Event Characteristics

- Sprains, strains, tears was the nature of injury, illness accounting for 44.4% of the nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work.
- Trunk was the part of body accounting for the most injuries and illnesses (57.7%).
- Floors, walkways, ground surfaces was the source of injury, illness accounting for 9.9% of the injuries and illnesses involving days away from work.
- Falls, slips, trips was the event or exposure accounting for the most injuries and illnesses (35.2%).
- The time of event category, 12:01 P.M. to 4:00 P.M., accounted for 32.4% of the nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in local government in 2013.
- The hours on the job before event occurred category, 2-4 hours, had 24.6% of the injuries and illnesses.

- Monday and Friday were the days of the week accounting for 28.9% of the injuries and illnesses each.

2013 Introduction

Background

The Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses is a Federal/State program in which employer report forms are collected from private and public industry employers. State agencies collect and process the survey data and prepare estimates using standardized procedures established by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), U.S. Department of Labor to insure uniformity and consistency between states. The Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses measures nonfatal injuries and illnesses only. The survey excludes the self-employed, farms with fewer than 11 employees, private households, and Federal government agencies. The Missouri Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, Research and Analysis Section, in cooperation with the BLS, processes survey reports from approximately 5,500 private industry establishments annually.

National public sector estimates covering nearly 19 million State and local government workers were available for the first time from the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses for the reference year 2008. Data were collected from State and local government establishments in all States in order to produce national public sector estimates.

The Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 implemented regulations requiring most private industry employers to maintain records and prepare reports on work-related injuries and illnesses. The BLS was given the responsibility to develop a comprehensive statistical system for work-related injuries, illnesses, and deaths in private industry. In 1972, the BLS, in cooperation with many state governments, designed an annual survey to estimate the number and frequency of work-related injuries and illnesses by detailed industry for the Nation and for States participating in the survey. The survey information is valuable to the safety community to assist with allocating prevention resources.

In 1992, the survey information on nonfatal incidents involving days away from work was expanded to describe the occupation and other demographic information of workers who incur the work-related injuries and illnesses, the nature of the conditions and how they occurred, and the time away from work. The survey reports incidence rates of injury and illness cases that allow for comparison among industries and establishments of varying sizes. Measures of injuries and illnesses are expressed as a constant to allow for a common statistical base across industries regardless of employment size of establishment. The rates are useful to evaluate the safety performance of a particular industry over time or to compare an industry's safety record between states.

Industry Classification

The Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses uses the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) to classify businesses by industry type. The NAICS recognizes hundreds of new businesses in the United States economy, especially in the service-providing sector. NAICS classifies establishments into a detailed industry based on the production processes and provided services.

The goods-producing sectors consist of the following industry sectors: agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting (NAICS sector 11); mining (NAICS sector 21); construction (NAICS sector 23); and manufacturing (NAICS sector 31-33). The service-providing sectors include the following industry sectors: wholesale trade (NAICS sector 42); retail trade (NAICS sector 44-45); transportation and warehousing (NAICS sector 48-49); utilities (NAICS sector 22); information (NAICS sector 51); finance and insurance (NAICS sector 52); real estate and rental and leasing (NAICS sector 53); professional, scientific, and technical services (NAICS sector 54); management of companies and enterprises (NAICS sector 55); administrative and support and waste management and remediation services (NAICS sector 56); educational services (NAICS sector 61); health care and social assistance (NAICS sector 62); arts, entertainment, and recreation (NAICS sector 71); accommodation and food services (NAICS sector 72); other services (except public administration) (NAICS sector 81); and public administration (NAICS sector 92).

The BLS grouped related sectors into major industry sectors to help standardize the industry aggregations above the NAICS level. There are three goods-producing major industry sectors. Natural resources and mining is the aggregate of sector 11 (agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting) and sector 21 (mining). Construction is the aggregate of sector 23 (construction). Manufacturing is the aggregate for sector 31-33 (manufacturing). There are eight service-providing major industry sectors. Trade, transportation, and utilities is the aggregate for sector 42 (wholesale trade), sector 44-45 (retail trade), sector 48-49 (transportation and warehousing), and sector 22 (utilities). Information is the aggregate for sector 51

(information). Financial activities is the aggregate for sector 52 (finance and insurance) and sector 53 (real estate and rental and leasing). Professional and business services is the aggregate of sector 54 (professional, scientific, and technical services), sector 55 (management of companies and enterprises), and sector 56 (administrative and support and waste management and remediation services). Education and health services is the aggregate of sector 61 (educational services) and sector 62 (health care and social assistance). Leisure and hospitality is the aggregate for sector 71 (arts, entertainment, and recreation) and sector 72 (accommodation and food services). Other services is the aggregate for sector 81 (other services, except public administration). Public administration is the aggregate for sector 92 (public administration). The BLS has generated estimates of injuries and illnesses for many of the 2-, 3-, 4-, 5-, and 6-digit private sector industries as defined in the North American Industry Classification Manual, as well as for major industry sectors, total of all goods-producing sectors, and total of all service-providing sectors.

The Mine Safety and Health Administration of the U.S. Department of Labor provides occupational injury and illness data for coal, metal, and nonmetal mining. This agency did not adopt the revised OSHA recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002, so estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries. The Federal Railroad Administration of the U.S. Department of Transportation provides data for rail transportation.

Survey records

The incidence rates and numbers of injury and illness cases are based on logs and records kept by employers throughout the calendar year. Information from the logs is used by the survey to develop estimates of the numbers and incidence rates of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses. The BLS survey collects the number of hours worked to be used to determine industry and case characteristics incidence rates. The survey records reflect the year's occupational injuries and illnesses as well as the employer's comprehension of which cases are work related using the record-keeping guidelines of the U.S. Department of Labor. Changes in the level of economic activity, working conditions and work practices, worker experience and training, and the number of hours worked can have an effect on the number of injuries and illnesses reported in a given year.

The BLS Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses provides information on characteristics, such as occupation, age, sex, race, and length of service, of occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work. The survey also includes data concerning the circumstances of the injury or illness, including nature of the injury or illness, part of body affected, event or exposure, and primary and secondary sources of the injury or illness.

Nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses

Nonfatal occupational injuries are defined as involving one or more of the following: loss of consciousness, restriction of work or motion, transfer to another job, or medical treatment (other than first aid). An occupational injury is an injury, such as a cut, fracture, sprain, strain, amputation, etc., that results from a work event or from a single instantaneous exposure in the work environment.

An occupational illness is defined as any abnormal condition or disorder, other than one resulting from an occupational injury, caused by exposure to factors associated with employment. Occupational illnesses include acute and chronic illnesses or diseases that may be caused by inhalation, absorption, ingestion, or direct contact.

Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction

Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction involved recuperation away from work, transfer to another job, restricted duties at work, or a combination of these actions. Other recordable cases did not result in time away from work. There are two types of cases with days away from work, job transfer or restriction. The first type requires at least one day away from work, with or without job transfer or restricted work activity. The second type requires only job transfer or restriction. Job transfer or restriction cases may involve shortened work hours, a temporary job change, or temporary restrictions on certain duties of a worker's regular job. Incidence rates denote the number of injuries and/or illnesses per a specified number of full-time workers.

Survey estimates

The survey estimates for the characteristics of cases with days away from work are based on a scientifically selected probability sample instead of a census of the entire industry population. Industry establishments were selected to represent themselves and other establishments of the same industry and employment size that were not selected to participate in the survey for the reporting year. Selected establishments that were anticipated to have large numbers of days away from work cases were given instructions prior to the survey on how to sample the cases to minimize the burden of their response.

A standard error is calculated to determine the precision of each injury and illness estimate. The standard error defines a confidence interval (range) around the estimate. The approximate 95 percent confidence interval is the estimate plus or minus two times the standard error. The standard error can be expressed as the relative standard error, or percent of the estimate. At the 95 percent confidence level, one can be 95 percent confident that the actual incidence rate falls within the confidence interval.

Survey users

The survey can be used as an indicator of the magnitude of occupational safety and health problems. The statistics can help determine which industries need to improve safety programs and to assess the effectiveness of the Occupational Safety and Health Act in reducing work related injuries and illnesses. Labor and management can use the estimates obtained in the survey to evaluate safety programs. Other users include insurance carriers involved in workers' compensation, industrial hygienists, manufacturers of safety equipment, researchers, and others concerned with job safety and health.

Summary data

Summary data presents numbers and incidence rates of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in Missouri industry. Data are presented for industries and industry sectors classified by NAICS codes. Numbers and incidence rates of occupational injuries and illnesses are presented for different types of cases.

Incidence rates and numbers of occupational illnesses are presented by category of illness. The categories of illnesses are: total cases; skin disorders; respiratory conditions; poisonings; hearing loss; and all other illnesses.

Incidence rate calculations

The incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: $(N/EH) \times 200,000$ where

- N = number of injuries and illnesses
- EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year

200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

The incidence rates are presented for total recordable cases; cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction; and other recordable cases.

Incidence rates of nonfatal occupational illnesses represent the number of illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: $(N/EH) \times 20,000,000$ where

- N = number of illnesses
- EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year
- 20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

Case and Demographic Data

The most serious nonfatal occupational injury and illness cases involve lost work-time. One measure of the severity of lost work-time cases is the percent distribution. A second measure of the severity of lost work-time cases is the median number of lost workdays. The median days away from work designates the point at which half the cases involved more days and half the cases involved fewer days.

Demographic information provides details of characteristics of the injured or ill worker. This information includes occupation, gender, age of worker, occupational group, length of service with employer at the time of the incident, and race or ethnic origin. Four case characteristics are used to describe each nonfatal occupational injury or illness. The nature of the injury or illness identifies the principal characteristics, or physical effects, of the injury or illness. The part of body affected is identified for the involved worker. The source of injury or illness identifies the object, substance, bodily motion, or exposure that directly produced or inflicted the injury or illness. The event or exposure describes the manner in which the injury or illness was produced or inflicted by the source of the injury or illness.

Incidence rate calculations

Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: $(N/EH) \times 20,000,000$ where

- N = number of injuries and illnesses

EH

20,000,000

per year).

= total hours worked by all employees during calendar year

= base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks

2013 Summary Data

All industries

Injuries and illnesses

- The incidence rate for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses was 3.3 in all industries, including state and local government, in Missouri in 2013.
- There were 70,100 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in Missouri in 2013 in all industries, including state and local government.

Injuries

- The incidence rate of nonfatal occupational injuries in all industries, including state and local government, for Missouri in 2013 was 3.1.
- There were 66,200 injuries in Missouri in all industries, including state and local government in 2013.

Illnesses

- The incidence rate of nonfatal occupational illnesses for all industries, including state and local government, was 18.1. The incidence rate for all industries for the all other illnesses category was 10.7 in 2013.
- There were 3,900 illnesses in all industries, including state and local government in 2013. There were 2,300 illnesses in the all other illnesses category. The all other illnesses category accounted for 59.0 percent of the illness cases.

Private industry

Injuries and illnesses

- The incidence rate for private industry in Missouri for 2013 was 3.2 for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses.
- There were 58,300 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in Missouri private industry in 2013.

Injuries

- The incidence rate of nonfatal occupational injuries for Missouri private industry in 2013 was 3.0.
- There were 54,900 injuries in Missouri private industry in 2013.

Illnesses

- The incidence rate for nonfatal occupational illnesses in Missouri private industry in 2013 was 18.6. The incidence rate was 11.9 for the all other illnesses category.
- There were 3,400 nonfatal occupational illness cases in Missouri private industry in 2013. There were 2,200 illnesses in the all other illnesses category. The all other illnesses category accounted for 64.7 percent of the illness cases.

Private industry goods-producing sectors

Injuries and illnesses

- Private industry goods-producing sectors had an incidence rate of 3.9 for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses.

- There were 13,900 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in the total goods-producing sectors in Missouri private industry in 2013. These accounted for 23.8 percent of the private industry injuries and illnesses.
- The manufacturing major industry sector, and sector (NACIS 31-33), had an incidence rate of 4.0 for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in 2013. This was statistically significantly reduced from the 2012 rate of 4.5.

Injuries

- The incidence rate for nonfatal occupational injuries in Missouri private industry goods-producing sectors was 3.6 in 2013.
- The number of cases of occupational injuries for private industry goods-producing sectors was 12,600 in 2013. These accounted for 23.0 percent of the private industry injury cases.

Illnesses

- Goods-producing sectors in Missouri private industry had an incidence rate of 36.0 for nonfatal occupational illnesses in 2013. The incidence rate was 20.7 for the all other illnesses category. Both of these rates were statistically significantly decreased from the 2012 rates.
- There were 1,300 illness cases in private industry goods-producing sectors in Missouri in 2013. These cases accounted for 38.2 percent of the private industry illness cases. There were 700 illnesses in the all other illnesses category. The all other illnesses category accounted for 53.8 percent of the illness cases.

Private industry service-providing sectors

Injuries and illnesses

- Private industry service-providing sectors had an incidence rate of 3.0 for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in 2013.
- There were 44,500 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in the private industry service-providing sectors in Missouri in 2013. These accounted for 76.3 percent of the private industry injuries and illnesses.

Injuries

- The incidence rate of occupational injuries for private industry service-providing sectors was 2.9.
- There were 42,300 nonfatal occupational injuries in Missouri private industry service-providing sectors in 2013. These accounted for 77.0 percent of the private industry injury cases.

Illnesses

- The incidence rate of occupational illnesses for private industry service-providing sectors was 14.5 in 2013. The incidence rate for the all other illnesses category was 9.8.
- There were 2,100 cases of occupational illnesses in private industry service-providing sectors in 2013. These accounted for 61.8 percent of the illness cases in private industry. There were 1,400 illnesses in the all other illnesses category. The all other illnesses category accounted for 66.7 percent of the private industry service-providing illness cases.

State Government

State Government goods-producing sectors

Injuries and illnesses

- The incidence rate for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses for State Government goods-producing sectors was 4.7 in 2013.
- The incidence rate for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses for heavy and civil engineering construction (NAICS 237) was 4.7.

- There were 200 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in State Government goods-producing sectors.
- There were 200 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in heavy and civil engineering construction.

Injuries

- The incidence rate for nonfatal occupational injuries for State Government goods-producing sectors was 4.5 in 2013.
- The incidence rate for nonfatal occupational injuries was 4.5 in heavy and civil engineering construction.
- There were 200 nonfatal occupational injuries in State Government goods-producing sectors.
- There were 200 nonfatal occupational injuries in heavy and civil engineering construction.

Local Government

Injuries and illnesses

- The incidence rate for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses for Local Government was 3.4 in 2013.
- There were 7,500 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in Local Government.

Injuries

- The incidence rate for nonfatal occupational injuries for Local Government was 3.3 in 2013.
- There were 7,100 nonfatal occupational injuries in Local Government.

Illnesses

- Local Government had an incidence rate of 1.5 for all other illnesses.

Local Government service-providing sectors

Injuries and illnesses

- The incidence rate for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses for Local Government service-providing sectors was 3.4 in 2013.
- There were 7,200 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in Local Government service-providing sectors.

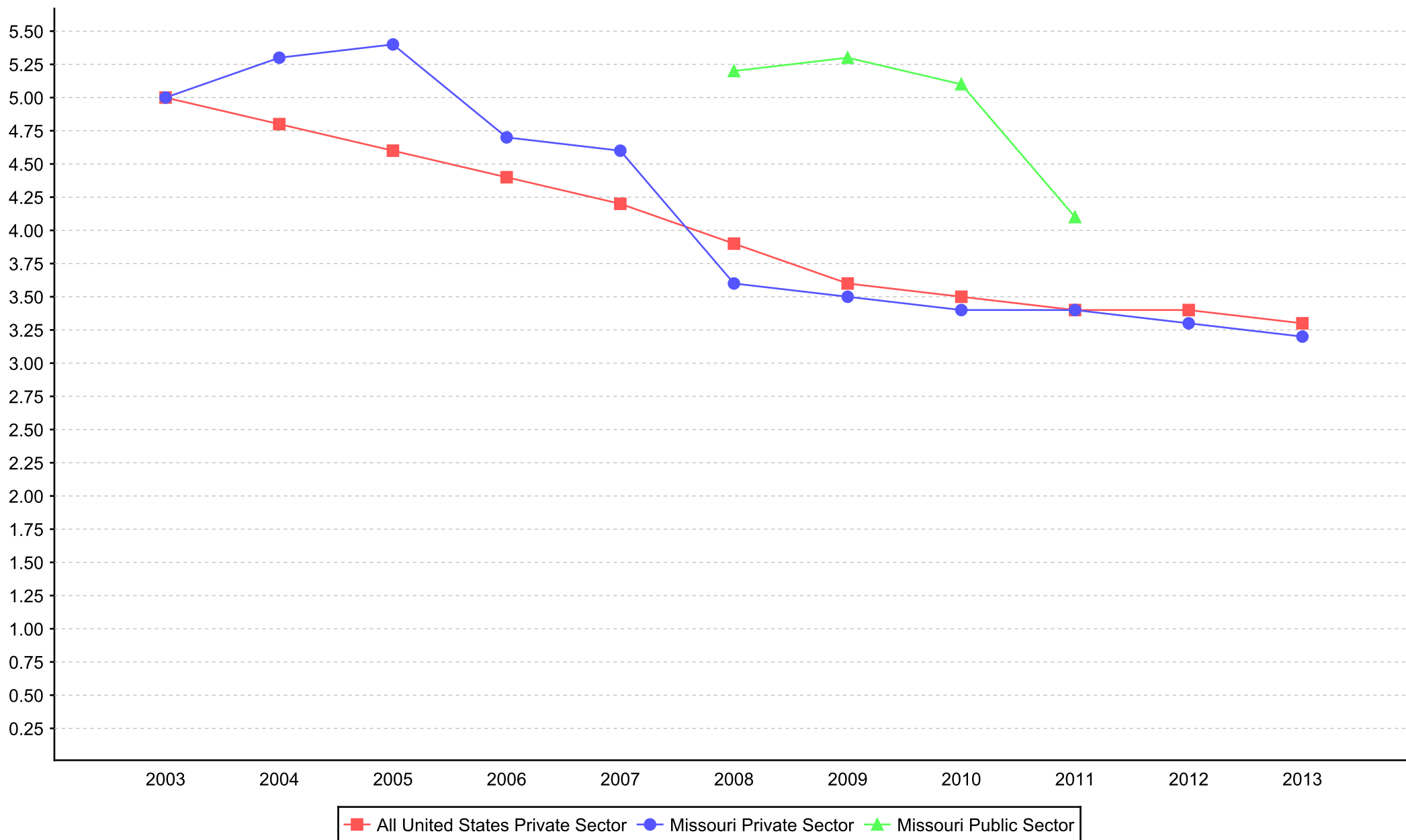
Injuries

- The incidence rate for nonfatal occupational injuries for Local Government service-providing sectors was 3.2 in 2013.
- There were 6,800 nonfatal occupational injuries in Local Government service-providing sectors. These accounted for 95.8 percent of the injuries in Local Government.

Incidence rates per 100 full-time workers for total nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses, Missouri and All United States, 2003-2013

Year	All United States Private Sector	Missouri Private Sector	Missouri Public Sector
2003	5.0	5.0	-
2004	4.8	5.3	-
2005	4.6	5.4	-
2006	4.4	4.7	-
2007	4.2	4.6	-
2008	3.9	3.6	5.2
2009	3.6	3.5	5.3
2010	3.5	3.4	5.1
2011	3.4	3.4	4.1
2012	3.4	3.3	-
2013	3.3	3.2	-

Chart 1. Incidence rates per 100 full-time workers for total nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses, Missouri and All United States, 2003-2013
[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2015]

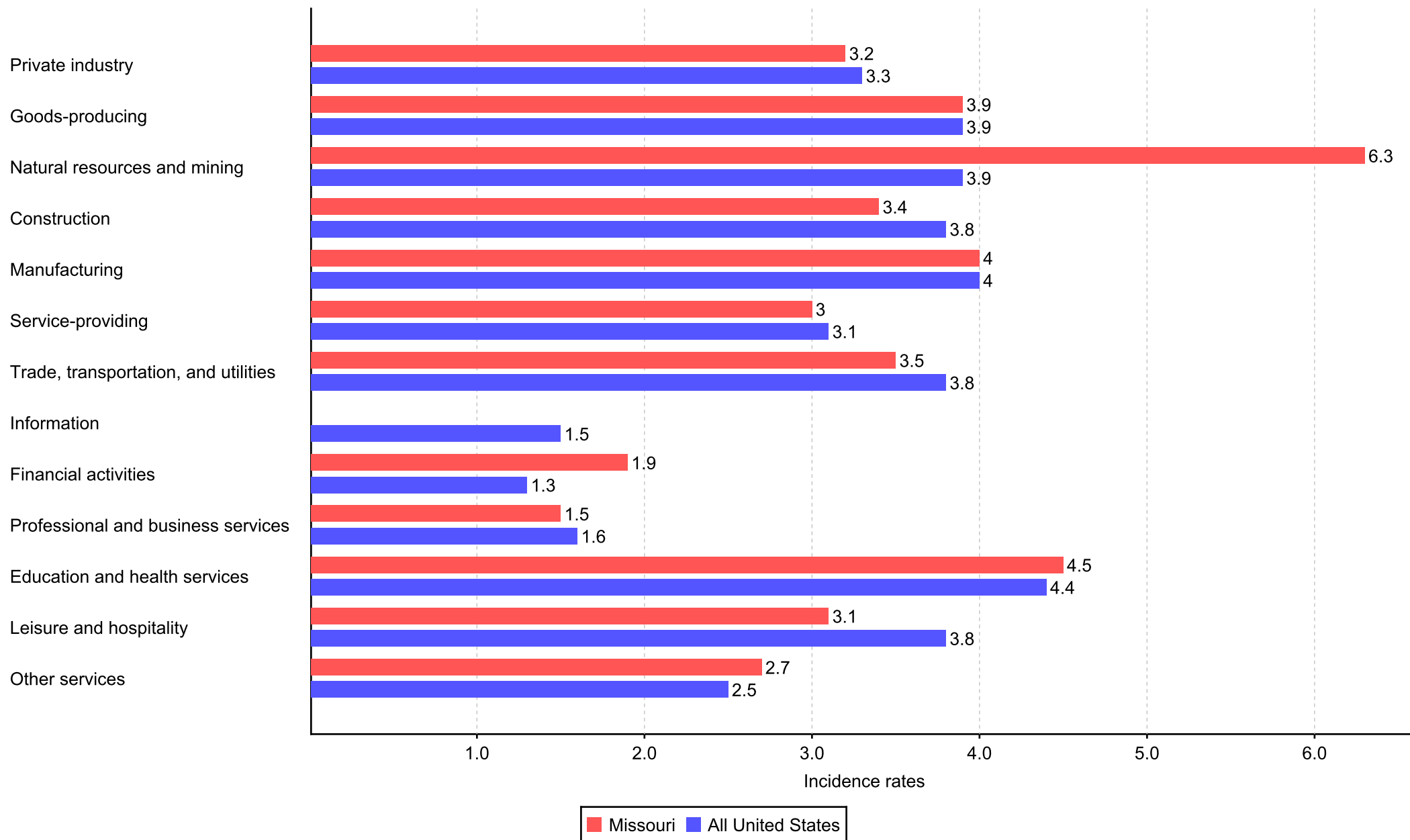


Incidence rates per 100 full-time workers for total nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by major industry sector, Missouri and All United States, 2013

Industry	Missouri	All United States
Private industry	3.2	3.3
Goods-producing	3.9	3.9
Natural resources and mining	6.3	3.9
Construction	3.4	3.8
Manufacturing	4.0	4.0
Service-providing	3.0	3.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	3.5	3.8
Information	-	1.5
Financial activities	1.9	1.3
Professional and business services	1.5	1.6
Education and health services	4.5	4.4
Leisure and hospitality	3.1	3.8
Other services	2.7	2.5

Chart 2. Incidence rates per 100 full-time workers for total nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by major industry sector, Missouri and All United States, 2013

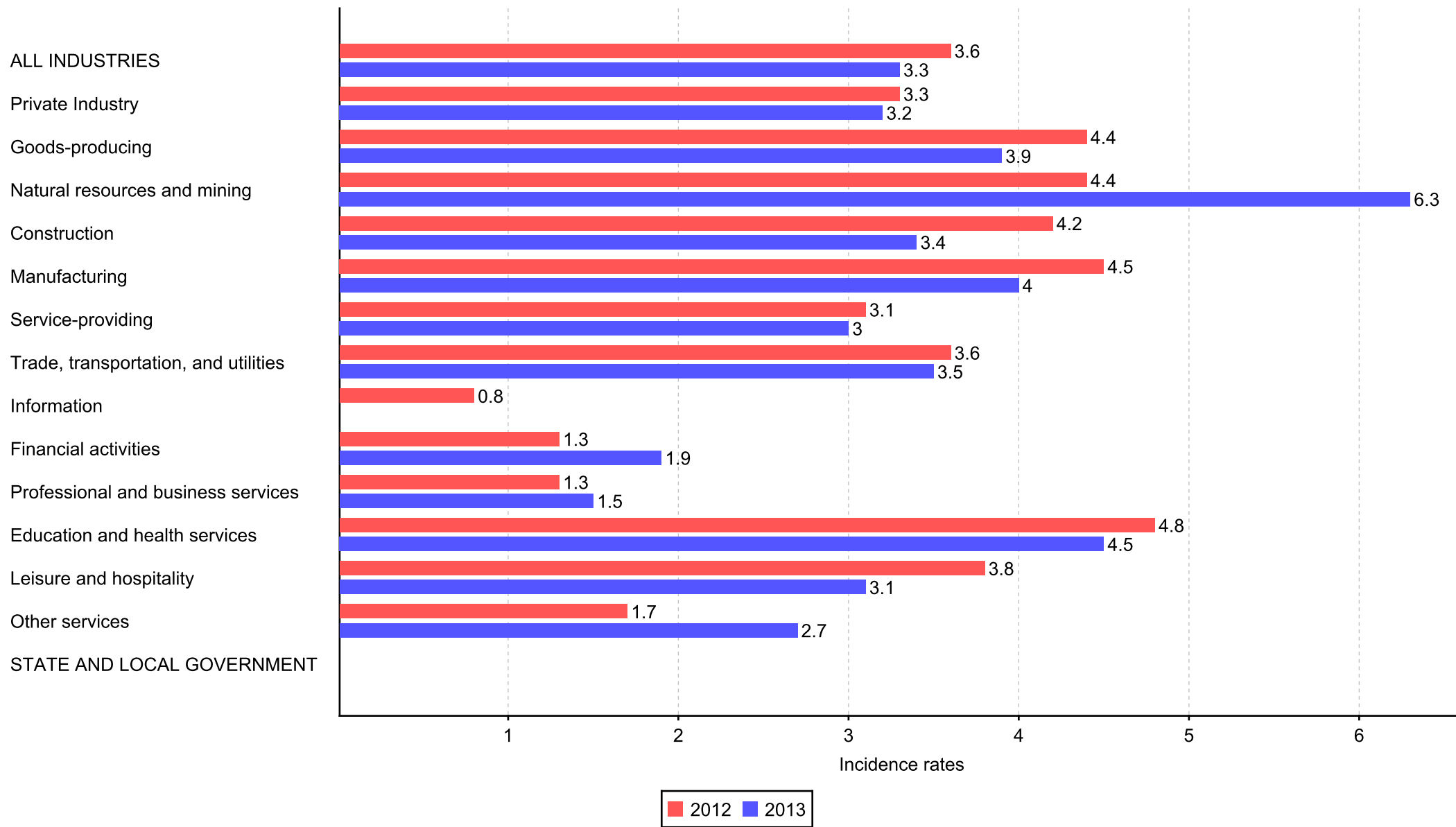
[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2015]



Incidence rates per 100 full-time workers for total nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by major industry sector, Missouri , 2012 & 2013

Industry	2012	2013
ALL INDUSTRIES	3.6	3.3
Private Industry	3.3	3.2
Goods-producing	4.4	3.9
Natural resources and mining	4.4	6.3
Construction	4.2	3.4
Manufacturing	4.5	4.0
Service-providing	3.1	3.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	3.6	3.5
Information	0.8	-
Financial activities	1.3	1.9
Professional and business services	1.3	1.5
Education and health services	4.8	4.5
Leisure and hospitality	3.8	3.1
Other services	1.7	2.7
STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT	-	-

Chart 3. Incidence rates per 100 full-time workers for total nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by major industry sector, Missouri , 2012 & 2013

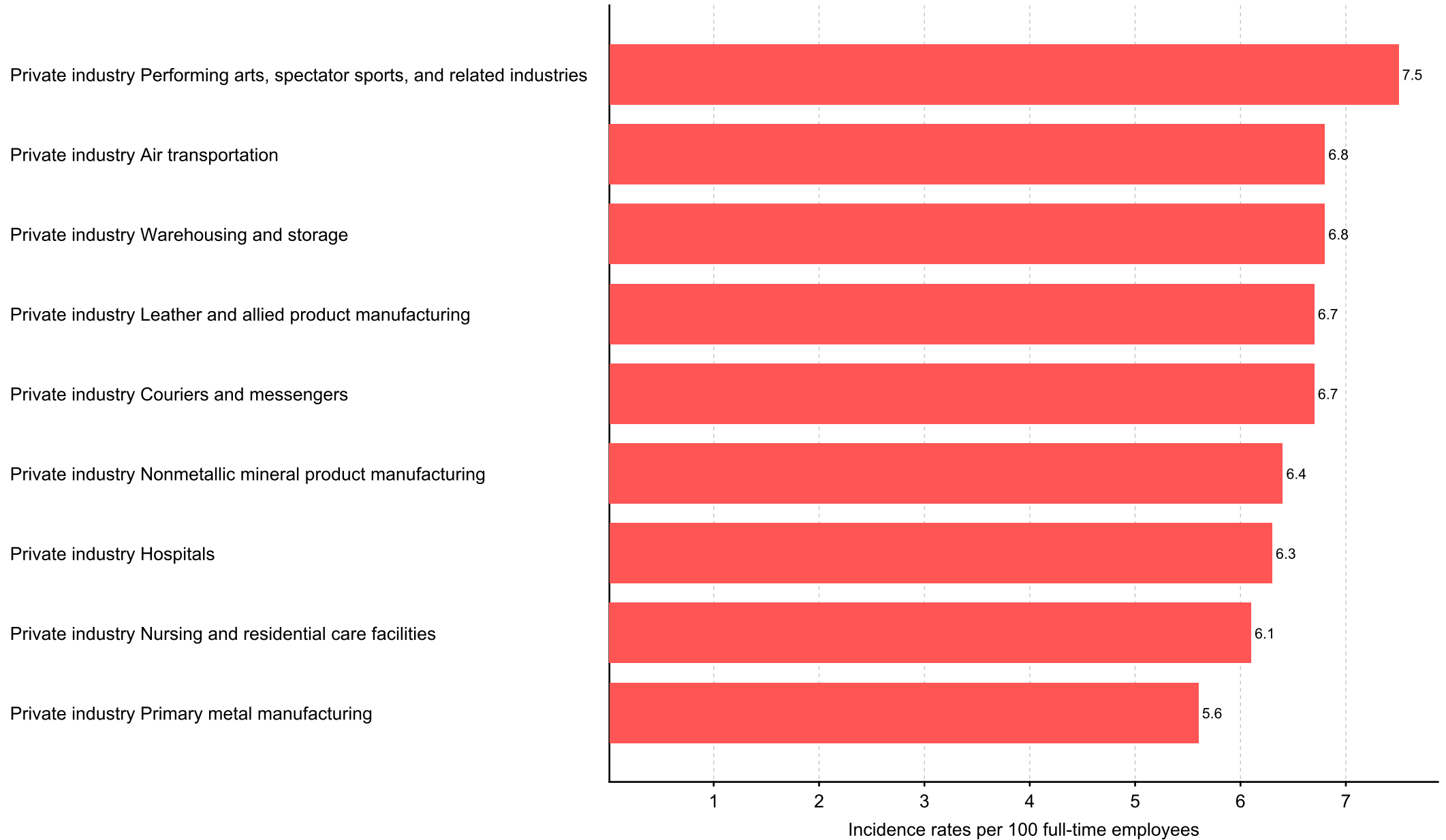


[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2015]

Industries with the highest incidence rates of total nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses, Missouri, 2013

Industry	Value
Private industry Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries	7.5
Private industry Air transportation	6.8
Private industry Warehousing and storage	6.8
Private industry Leather and allied product manufacturing	6.7
Private industry Couriers and messengers	6.7
Private industry Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	6.4
Private industry Hospitals	6.3
Private industry Nursing and residential care facilities	6.1
Private industry Primary metal manufacturing	5.6

Chart 4. Industries with the highest incidence rates of total nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses, Missouri, 2013

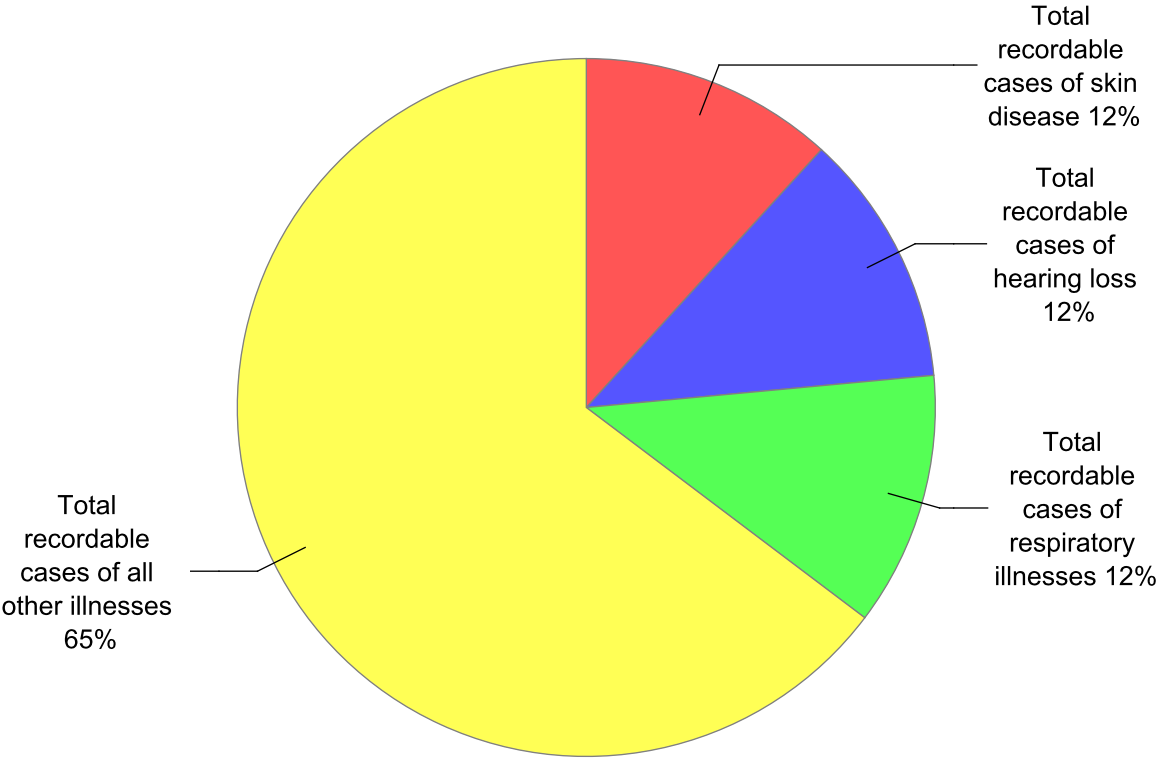


[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2015]

Distribution of illnesses by category of illness, Missouri, private industry, 2013

Private industry	Value
Total recordable cases of poisoning	-
Total recordable cases of skin disease	0.4
Total recordable cases of hearing loss	0.4
Total recordable cases of respiratory illnesses	0.4
Total recordable cases of all other illnesses	2.2

Chart 5. Distribution of illnesses by category of illness, Missouri, private industry, 2013

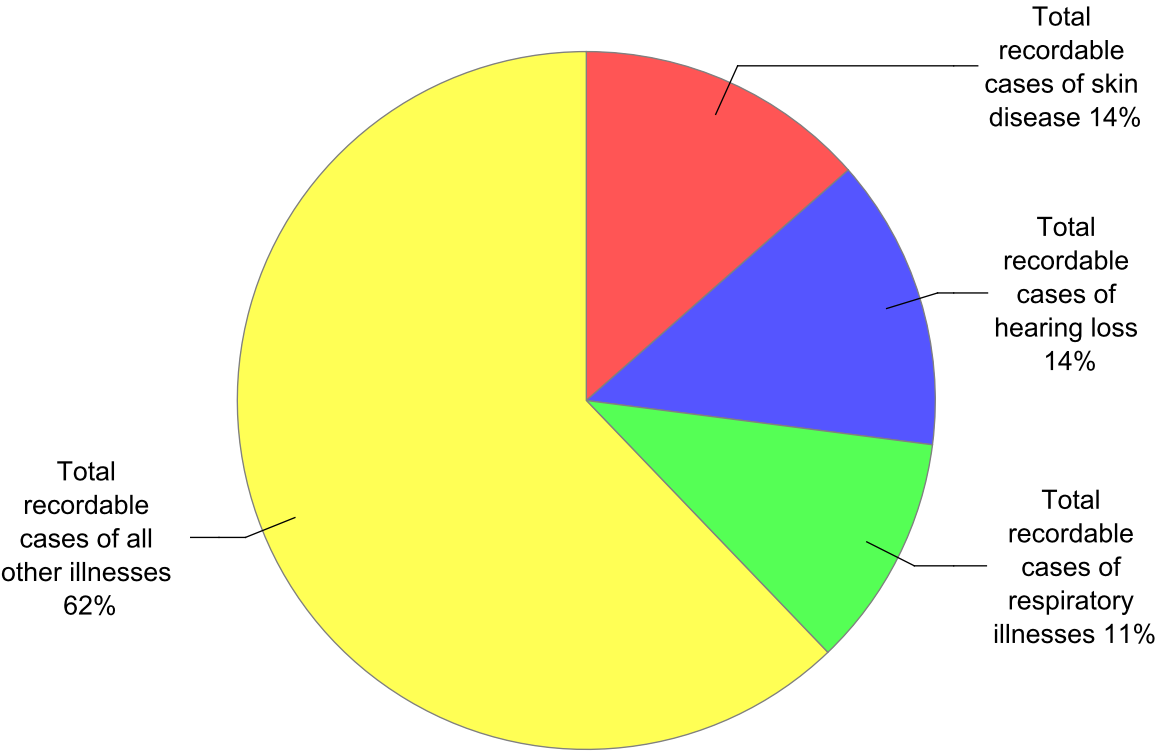


[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2015]

Distribution of illnesses by category of illness, Missouri, all ownerships, 2013

All Industries	Value
Total recordable cases of poisoning	-
Total recordable cases of skin disease	0.5
Total recordable cases of hearing loss	0.5
Total recordable cases of respiratory illnesses	0.4
Total recordable cases of all other illnesses	2.3

Distribution of illnesses by category of illness, Missouri, all ownerships, 2013



[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2015]

Distribution of illnesses by category of illness, Missouri, state and local government, 2013

State and local government	Value
Total recordable cases of poisoning	-
Total recordable cases of skin disease	-
Total recordable cases of hearing loss	-
Total recordable cases of respiratory illnesses	-
Total recordable cases of all other illnesses	-

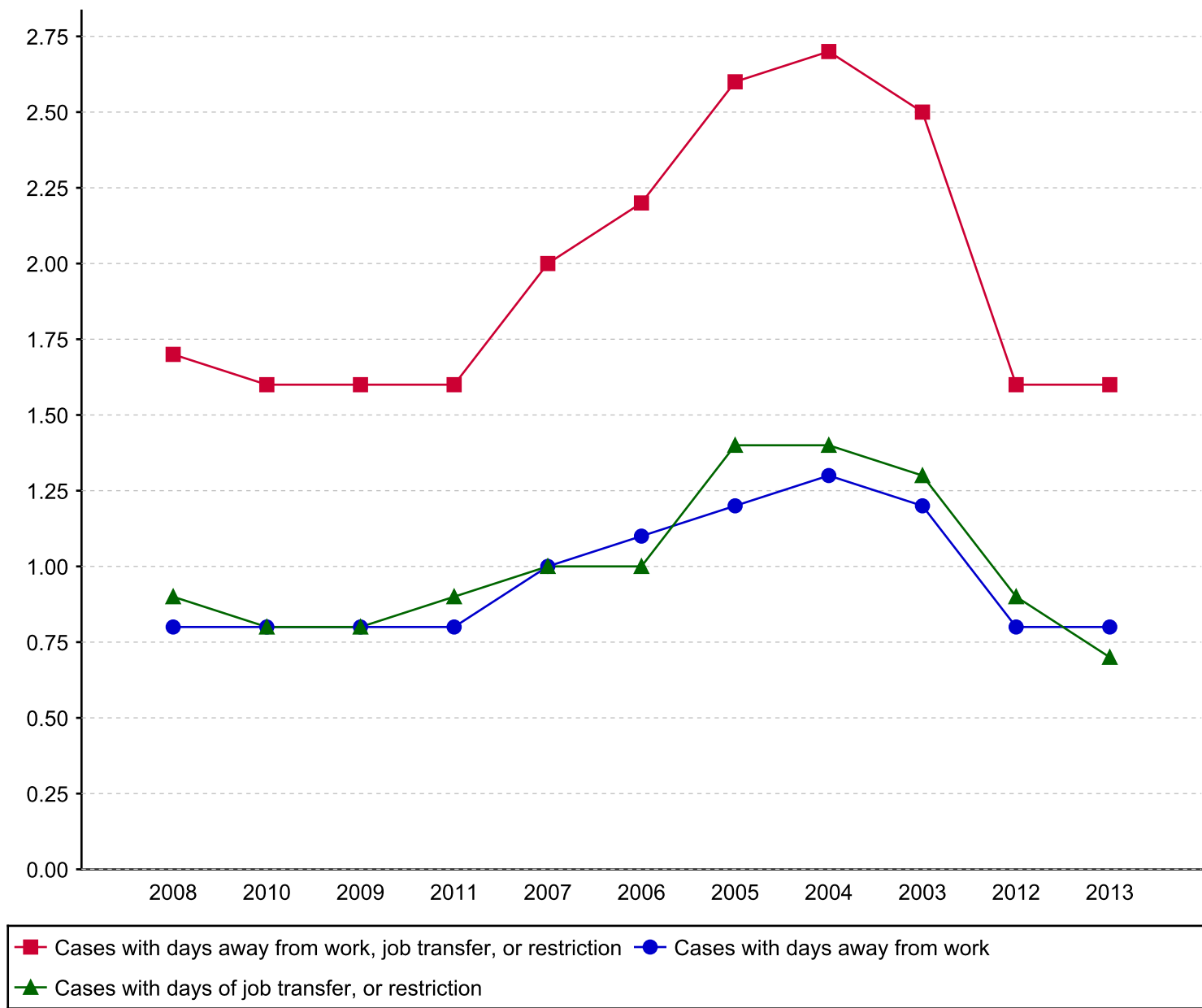
Distribution of illnesses by category of illness, Missouri, state and local government, 2013

[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2015]

Nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rates by case type, Missouri, private industry, 2003-2013

Year	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction	Cases with days away from work	Cases with job transfer, or restriction
2008	1.7	0.8	0.9
2010	1.6	0.8	0.8
2009	1.6	0.8	0.8
2011	1.6	0.8	0.9
2007	2.0	1.0	1.0
2006	2.2	1.1	1.0
2005	2.6	1.2	1.4
2004	2.7	1.3	1.4
2003	2.5	1.2	1.3
2012	1.6	0.8	0.9
2013	1.6	0.8	0.7

Chart 6. Nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rates by case type, Missouri, private industry, 2003-2013
[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2015]

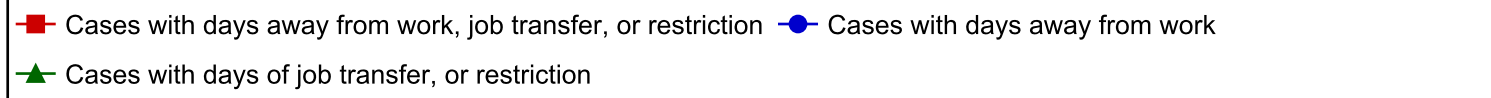
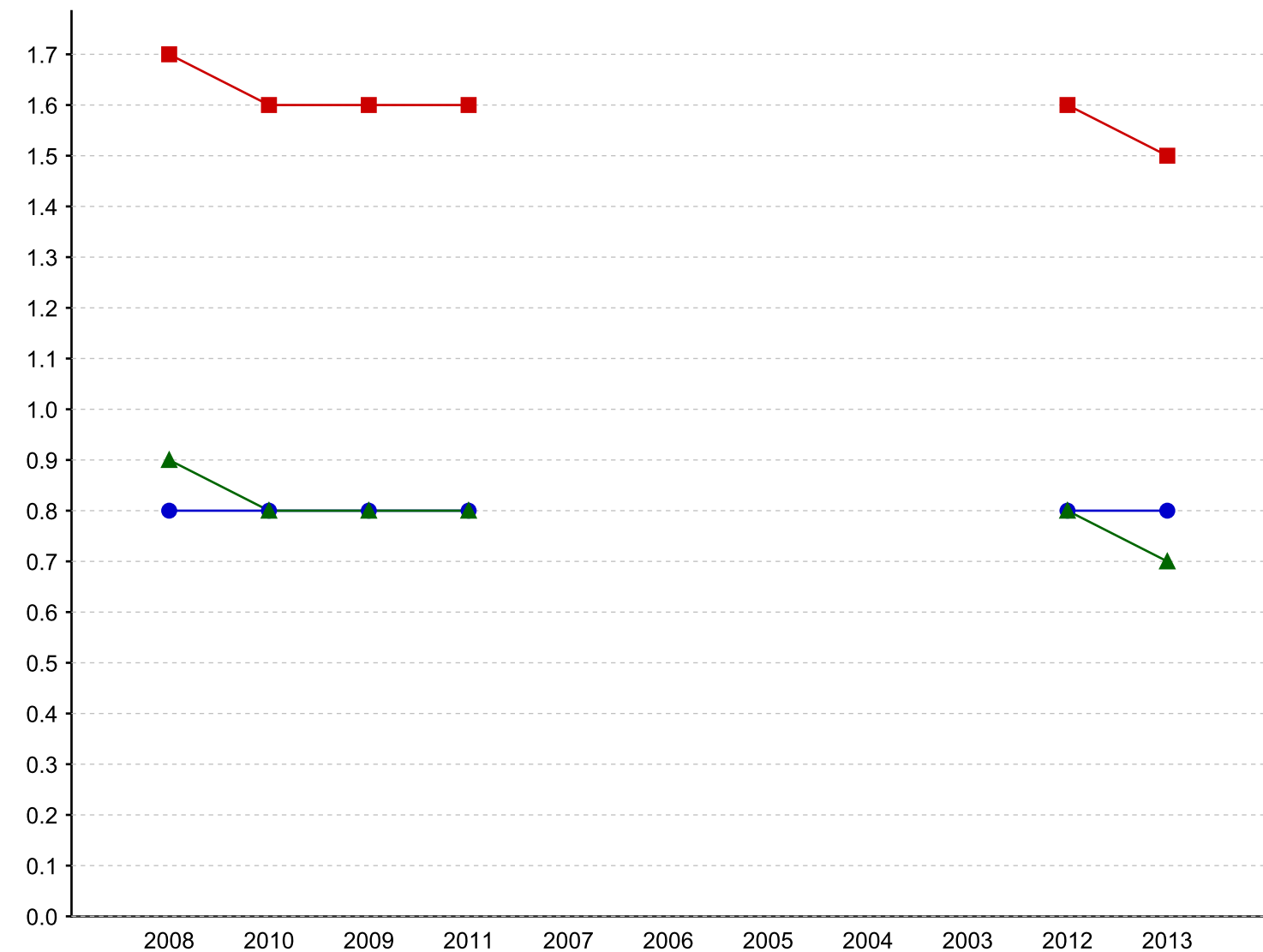


Nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rates by case type, Missouri, all ownerships, 2003-2013

Year	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction	Cases with days away from work	Cases with job transfer, or restriction
2008	1.7	0.8	0.9
2010	1.6	0.8	0.8
2009	1.6	0.8	0.8
2011	1.6	0.8	0.8
2007	-	-	-
2006	-	-	-
2005	-	-	-
2004	-	-	-
2003	-	-	-
2012	1.6	0.8	0.8
2013	1.5	0.8	0.7

Nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rates by case type, Missouri, all ownerships, 2003-2013

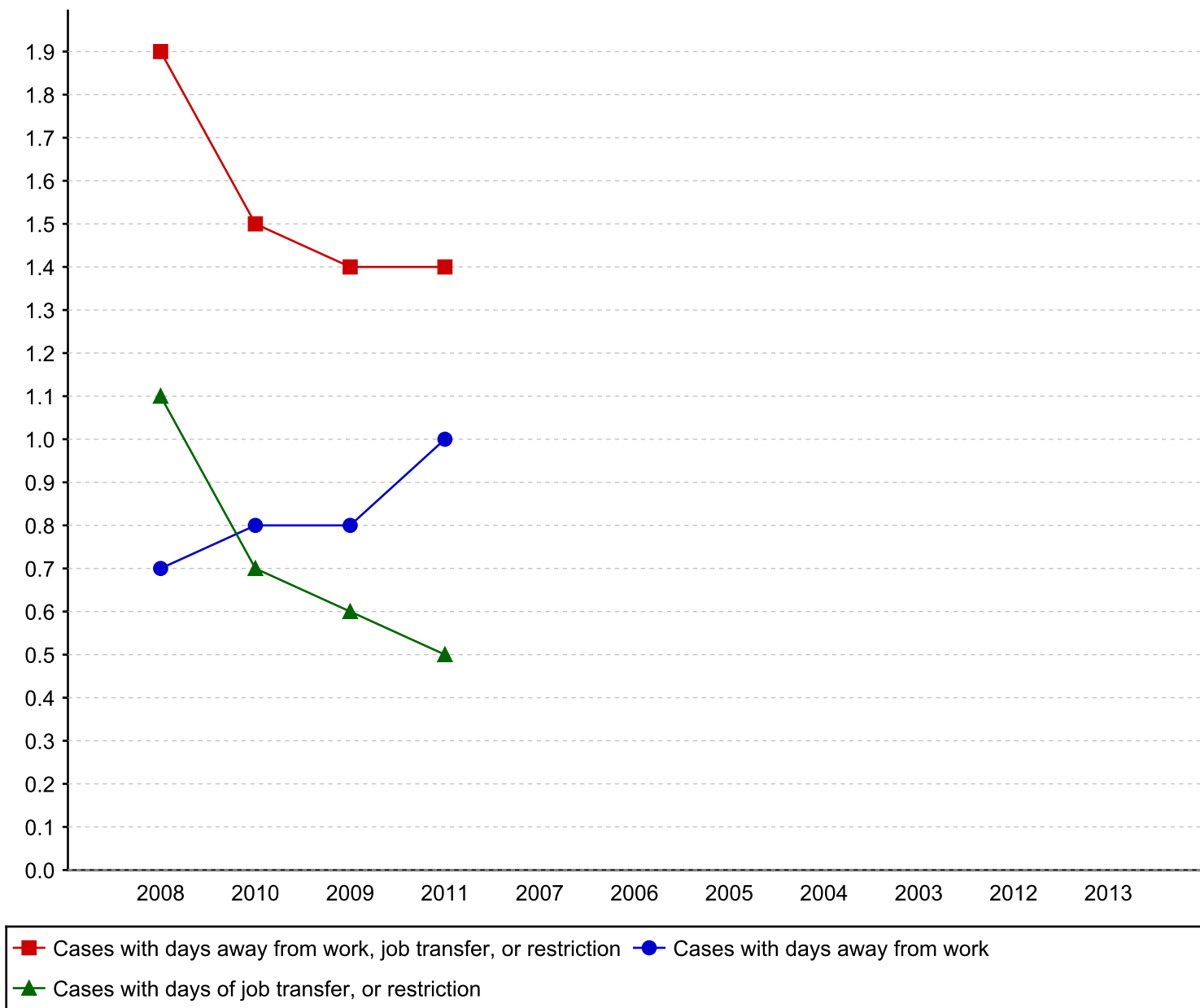
[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2015]



Nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rates by case type, Missouri, state and local government, 2003-2013

Year	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction	Cases with days away from work	Cases with job transfer, or restriction
2008	1.9	0.7	1.1
2010	1.5	0.8	0.7
2009	1.4	0.8	0.6
2011	1.4	1.0	0.5
2007	-	-	-
2006	-	-	-
2005	-	-	-
2004	-	-	-
2003	-	-	-
2012	-	-	-
2013	-	-	-

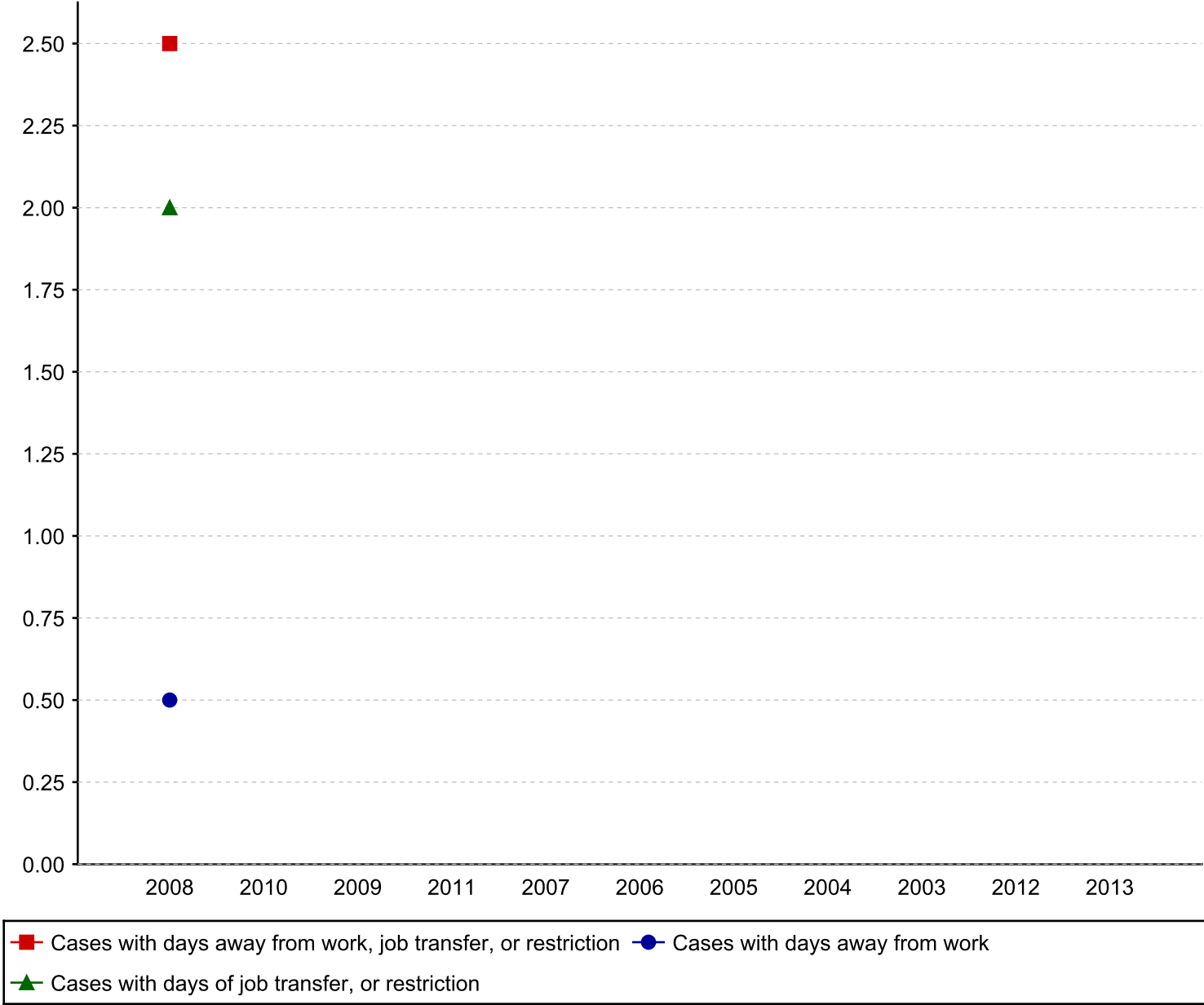
Nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rates by case type, Missouri, state and local government, 2003-2013
[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2015]



Nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rates by case type, Missouri, state government, 2003-2013

Year	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction	Cases with days away from work	Cases with job transfer, or restriction
2008	2.5	0.5	2.0
2010	-	-	-
2009	-	-	-
2011	-	-	-
2007	-	-	-
2006	-	-	-
2005	-	-	-
2004	-	-	-
2003	-	-	-
2012	-	-	-
2013	-	-	-

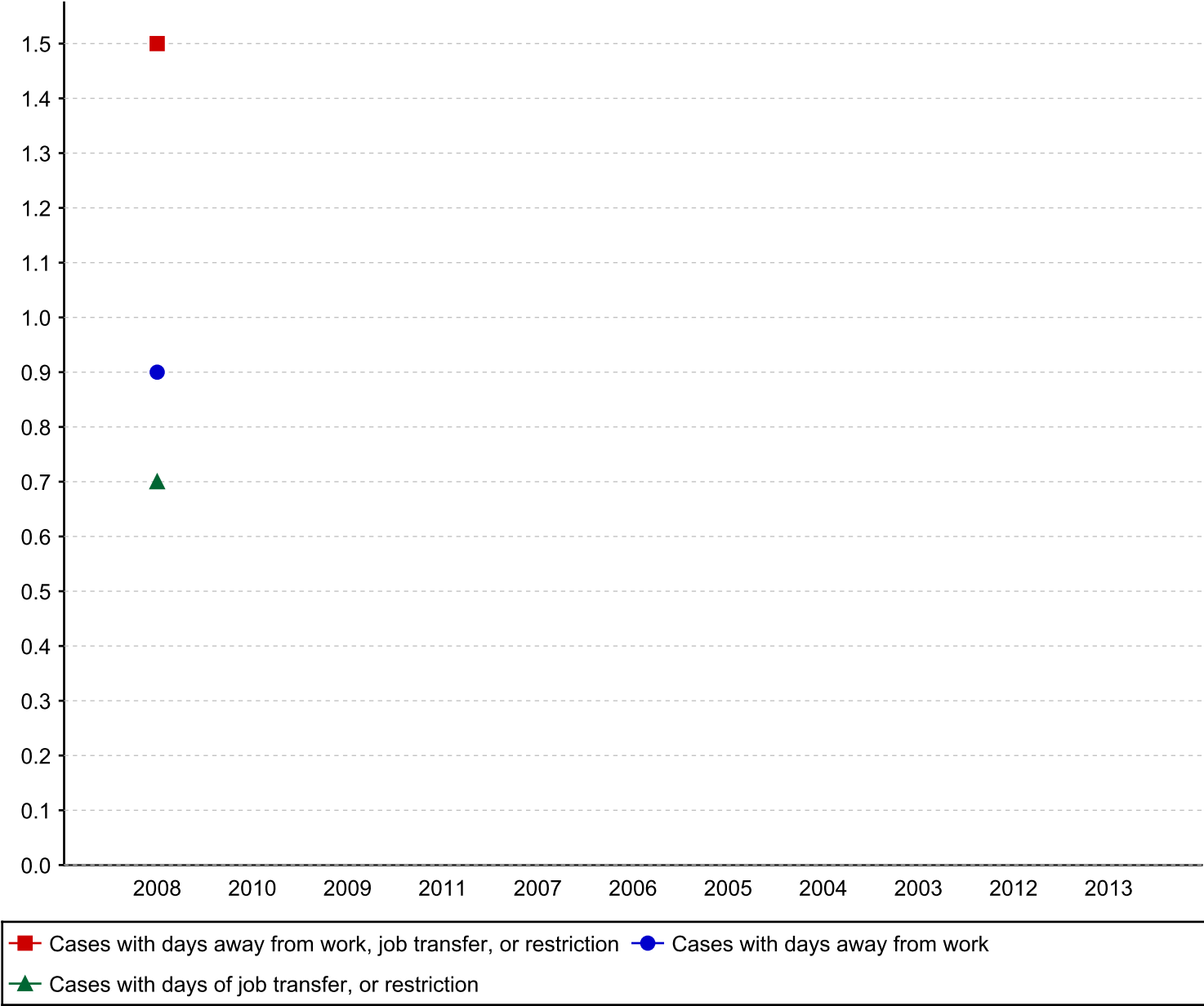
Nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rates by case type, Missouri, state government, 2003-2013
[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2015]



Nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rates by case type, Missouri, local government, 2003-2013

Year	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction	Cases with days away from work	Cases with job transfer, or restriction
2008	1.5	0.9	0.7
2010	-	-	-
2009	-	-	-
2011	-	-	-
2007	-	-	-
2006	-	-	-
2005	-	-	-
2004	-	-	-
2003	-	-	-
2012	-	-	-
2013	-	-	-

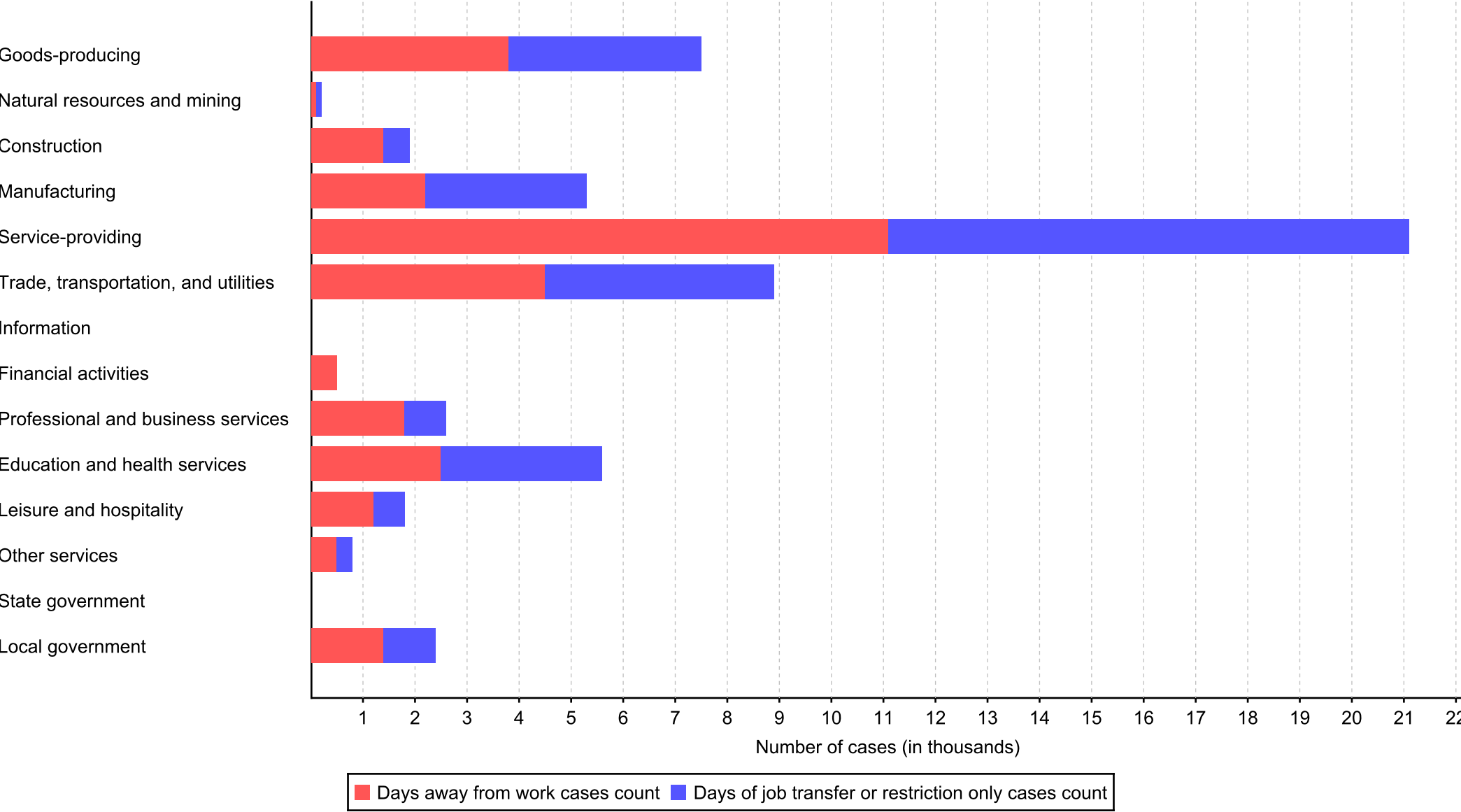
Nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rates by case type, Missouri, local government, 2003-2013
[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2015]



Number of nonfatal occupational injury and illness cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction by private industry sector, state government, and local government, Missouri, 2013

Industry	DAFW	DJTR
Goods-producing	3.8	3.7
Natural resources and mining	0.1	0.1
Construction	1.4	0.5
Manufacturing	2.2	3.1
Service-providing	11.1	10.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	4.5	4.4
Information	-	-
Financial activities	0.5	-
Professional and business services	1.8	0.8
Education and health services	2.5	3.1
Leisure and hospitality	1.2	0.6
Other services	0.5	0.3
State government	-	-
Local government	1.4	1.0

Chart 7.
Number of nonfatal occupational injury and illness cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction by private industry sector, state government, and local government, Missouri, 2013

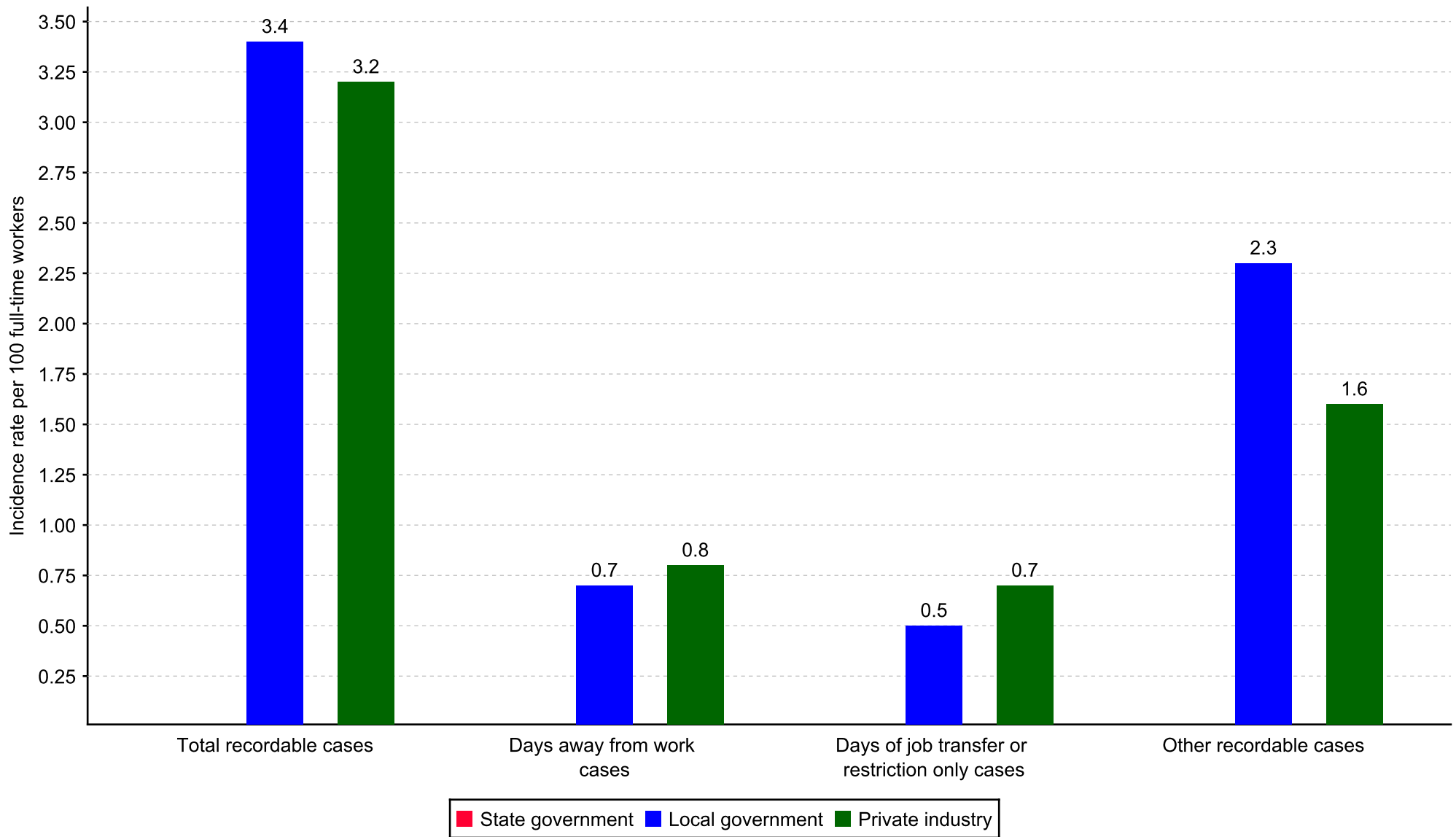


[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2015]

Nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rates by case type and ownership, Missouri, 2013

Ownership	State government	Local government	Private ownership
Total recordable cases	-	3.4	3.2
Days away from work cases	-	0.7	0.8
Days of job transfer or restriction only cases	-	0.5	0.7
Other recordable cases	-	2.3	1.6

Chart 8. Nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rates by case type and ownership, Missouri, 2013

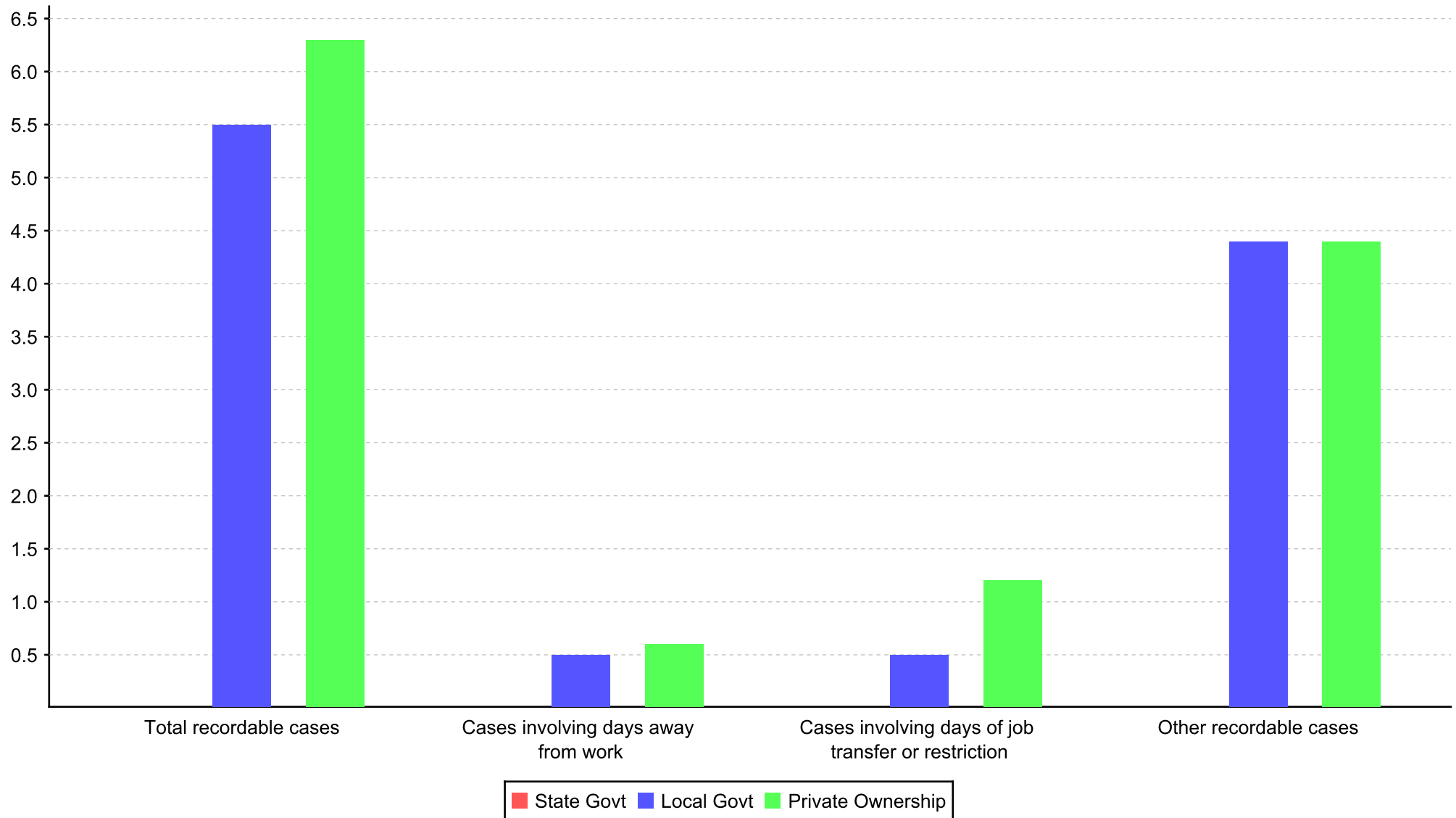


[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2015]

Incidence rates of occupational injuries and illnesses in hospitals (NAICS 622) by ownership and case type, Missouri, 2013

Ownership	State government	Local government	Private ownership
Total recordable cases	-	5.5	6.3
Cases involving days away from work	-	0.5	0.6
Cases involving days of job transfer or restriction	-	0.5	1.2
Other recordable cases	-	4.4	4.4

Chart 9. Incidence rates of occupational injuries and illnesses in hospitals (NAICS 622) by ownership and case type, Missouri, 2013
[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2015]



Incidence rates of occupational injuries and illnesses by size class, Missouri, 2013

Year	Size 1 1-10 employees	Size 2 11-49 employees	Size 3 50-249 employees	Size 4 250-999 employees	Size 5 1000+ employees
2012	1.6	3.1	4.2	3.6	3.6
2013	1.7	3.1	4.0	3.5	3.5

Chart 10. Incidence rates of occupational injuries and illnesses by size class, Missouri, 2013

[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2015]

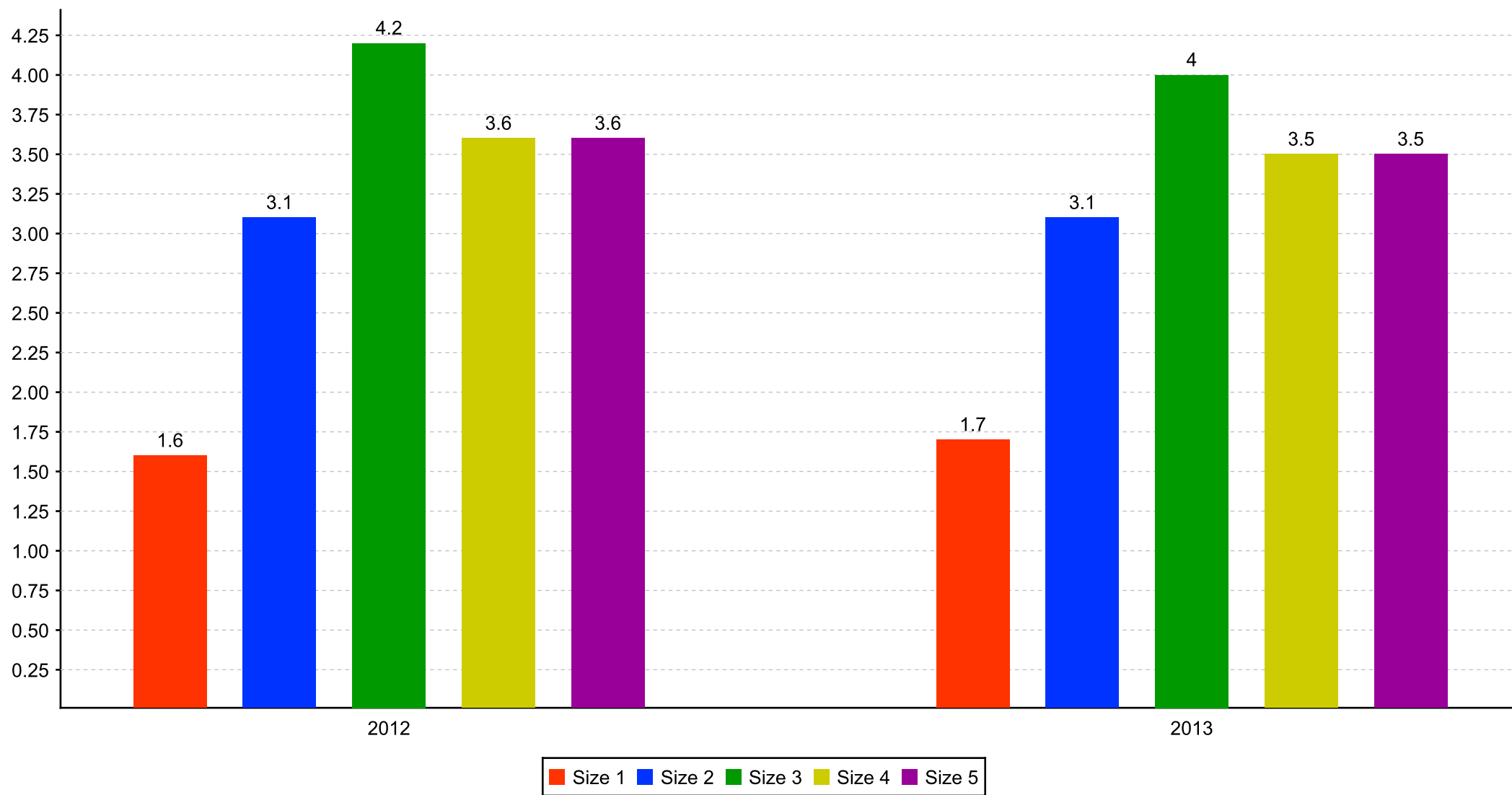


Table 1. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, Missouri, 2013

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
All industries including state and local government⁵		3.3	1.5	0.8	0.7	1.8
Private industry⁵		3.2	1.6	0.8	0.7	1.6
Goods-producing⁵		3.9	2.1	1.1	1.1	1.8
Natural resources and mining^{5,6}		6.3	2.3	1.1	1.2	4.0
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting⁵		8.5	2.7	1.2	1.6	--
Crop production (scope changed in 2009) ⁵	111	4.5	2.5	1.5	1.1	1.9
Mining⁶		2.4	1.5	0.9	0.6	0.9
Oil and gas extraction	211	--	--	--	--	--
Mining (except oil and gas) ⁷	212	2.5	1.6	0.9	0.7	0.9
Construction		3.4	2.0	1.5	0.5	1.4
Construction		3.4	2.0	1.5	0.5	1.4
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	2.8	2.0	1.0	1.0	0.9
Specialty trade contractors	238	3.7	2.0	1.5	0.5	1.8
Manufacturing		4.0	2.2	0.9	1.3	1.8
Manufacturing		4.0	2.2	0.9	1.3	1.8
Food manufacturing	311	4.2	2.6	0.8	1.8	1.5
Apparel manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	315	3.3	1.6	--	1.5	1.7
Leather and allied product manufacturing	316	6.7	3.7	1.2	2.5	3.0
Wood product manufacturing	321	4.2	1.8	0.8	1.0	2.4
Paper manufacturing	322	3.8	2.7	1.2	1.5	1.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, Missouri, 2013

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Printing and related support activities	323	2.0	1.1	0.5	0.5	0.9
Petroleum and coal products manufacturing	324	4.9	3.8	2.1	1.8	--
Chemical manufacturing	325	2.5	1.0	0.4	0.6	1.4
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	326	4.0	2.4	0.8	1.6	1.6
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	6.4	4.7	2.9	1.9	1.7
Primary metal manufacturing	331	5.6	3.1	1.2	1.8	2.5
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	5.5	3.2	1.8	1.4	2.2
Machinery manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	333	4.8	2.0	0.8	1.2	2.8
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	334	1.4	0.6	--	0.4	0.8
Transportation equipment manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	336	4.3	1.8	0.8	1.0	2.5
Furniture and related product manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	337	2.6	1.6	0.5	1.2	0.9
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	1.0	0.4	--	0.3	0.5
Service-providing		3.0	1.4	0.8	0.7	1.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities⁸		3.5	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.5
Wholesale trade		2.7	1.7	0.8	0.9	1.0
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	2.3	1.1	0.6	0.5	1.2
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	3.9	2.8	1.6	1.2	1.1
Retail trade		3.5	1.9	0.8	1.1	1.6
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	3.9	1.4	0.7	0.7	2.5
Electronics and appliance stores	443	0.5	--	--	--	0.3
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	444	4.8	2.7	1.0	1.7	2.1
Food and beverage stores	445	4.5	2.8	1.6	1.3	1.6
Health and personal care stores	446	1.8	1.8	1.0	--	--
Gasoline stations	447	2.4	0.6	0.6	--	1.8
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	448	1.2	0.5	--	--	0.8
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	451	1.9	1.0	0.4	0.6	0.9
General merchandise stores	452	4.2	2.5	0.5	2.0	1.7
Miscellaneous store retailers	453	4.4	1.5	0.4	1.1	2.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, Missouri, 2013

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Nonstore retailers	454	3.1	1.8	0.8	1.0	1.4
Transportation and warehousing⁸		4.3	2.7	2.0	0.8	1.6
Air transportation	481	6.8	5.3	4.9	0.4	1.5
Rail transportation ⁸	482	1.3	0.8	0.6	--	0.5
Truck transportation	484	4.3	2.9	2.1	0.7	1.5
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	2.3	1.6	1.2	0.3	0.8
Support activities for transportation	488	2.5	1.7	1.1	0.6	0.8
Couriers and messengers	492	6.7	3.3	1.9	1.4	3.4
Warehousing and storage	493	6.8	4.1	2.4	1.7	2.6
Utilities		3.3	1.7	0.7	0.9	1.7
Utilities	221	3.3	1.7	0.7	0.9	1.7
Information		--	--	--	--	--
Information		--	--	--	--	--
Telecommunications (scope changed in 2009)	517	2.0	0.8	0.6	0.2	--
Data processing, hosting, and related services (scope changed in 2009)	518	0.4	0.2	--	--	0.2
Financial activities		1.9	0.9	0.4	--	--
Finance and insurance		2.0	0.9	--	--	--
Real estate and rental and leasing		1.7	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.8
Real estate (scope changed in 2009)	531	1.4	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.6
Rental and leasing services	532	2.3	1.0	0.6	0.5	1.3
Professional and business services		1.5	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, Missouri, 2013

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Professional, scientific, and technical services		0.7	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4
Professional, scientific, and technical services (scope changed in 2009)	541	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4
Management of companies and enterprises		1.1	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.6
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services		2.8	1.7	1.3	0.5	1.1
Education and health services		4.5	1.7	0.8	1.0	2.8
Educational services		1.9	0.7	0.4	0.3	1.3
Health care and social assistance		4.8	1.8	0.8	1.0	2.9
Ambulatory health care services	621	2.9	0.6	0.3	0.3	2.2
Hospitals	622	6.3	1.8	0.6	1.2	4.4
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	6.1	3.7	1.4	2.3	2.4
Leisure and hospitality		3.1	1.1	0.7	0.4	2.0
Arts, entertainment, and recreation		3.7	2.0	0.6	1.4	1.7
Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries	711	7.5	4.5	1.1	3.4	3.0
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	713	3.0	1.6	0.5	1.1	1.4
Accommodation and food services		3.0	0.9	0.7	0.2	2.1
Accommodation	721	3.3	1.7	0.9	0.8	1.7
Food services and drinking places	722	2.9	0.8	0.7	0.1	2.1
Other services		2.7	1.4	0.9	0.5	1.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, Missouri, 2013

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Other services, except public administration		2.7	1.4	0.9	0.5	1.3
Repair and maintenance	811	2.8	1.5	1.3	--	1.2
Personal and laundry services	812	1.6	0.9	0.3	0.6	0.7
Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations	813	3.9	1.8	0.9	0.9	2.1
State and local government⁵		--	--	--	--	--
State government⁵		--	--	--	--	--
Goods-producing⁵		4.7	0.6	0.6	--	4.1
Construction		4.7	0.6	0.6	--	4.1
Construction		4.7	0.6	0.6	--	4.1
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	4.7	0.6	0.6	--	4.1
Service-providing		--	--	--	--	--
Education and health services		--	--	--	--	--
Health care and social assistance		--	--	--	--	--
Public administration		--	--	--	--	--
Public administration		--	--	--	--	--
Local government⁵		3.4	1.1	0.7	0.5	2.3
Service-providing		3.4	1.0	0.5	0.5	2.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities⁸		--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, Missouri, 2013

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Transportation and warehousing⁸		4.4	4.2	3.3	0.9	--
Education and health services		1.8	0.7	0.2	0.5	1.1
Educational services		1.2	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.7
Educational services	611	1.2	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.7
Health care and social assistance		4.1	1.3	0.5	0.8	2.7
Ambulatory health care services	621	--	--	--	--	--
Hospitals	622	5.5	1.1	0.5	0.5	4.4
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	4.6	4.6	--	--	--
Leisure and hospitality		1.9	--	--	--	1.7
Arts, entertainment, and recreation		1.9	--	--	--	1.7
Museums, historical sites, and similar institutions	712	5.6	--	--	--	5.1
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	713	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, Missouri, 2013

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
<div>¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and/or illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N / EH) X 200,000 where,</div> <div><div>N</div><div>=</div><div>number of injuries and/or illnesses</div></div> <div><div>EH</div><div>=</div><div>total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year</div></div> <div><div>200,000</div><div>=</div><div>base for 100 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).</div></div> <div>² Totals include data for industries not shown separately.</div> <div>³ <i>North American Industry Classification System</i> -- United States, 2007.</div> <div>⁴ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.</div> <div>⁵ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.</div> <div>⁶ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System, 2007 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.</div> <div>⁷ Data for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.</div> <div>⁸ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.</div> <div>⁹ Data too small to be displayed.</div> <div>NOTE: Dashes indicate data that do not meet publication guidelines. Because of rounding, components may not add to totals.</div> <div>SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, January 26, 2015</div>						

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, Missouri, 2013

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ³	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
All industries including state and local government⁴		70.1	32.3	17.2	15.2	37.7
Private industry⁴		58.3	28.6	14.9	13.7	29.8
Goods-producing⁴		13.9	7.5	3.8	3.7	6.4
Natural resources and mining^{4,5}		0.8	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.5
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting⁴		0.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	--
Crop production (scope changed in 2009) ⁴	111	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Mining⁵		0.1	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Oil and gas extraction	211	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Mining (except oil and gas) ⁶	212	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Construction		3.3	1.9	1.4	0.5	1.3
Construction		3.3	1.9	1.4	0.5	1.3
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Specialty trade contractors	238	2.3	1.2	0.9	0.3	1.1
Manufacturing		9.9	5.3	2.2	3.1	4.5
Manufacturing		9.9	5.3	2.2	3.1	4.5
Food manufacturing	311	1.7	1.0	0.3	0.7	0.6
Apparel manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	315	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Leather and allied product manufacturing	316	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Wood product manufacturing	321	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Paper manufacturing	322	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, Missouri, 2013

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ³	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Printing and related support activities	323	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Petroleum and coal products manufacturing	324	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	--
Chemical manufacturing	325	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	326	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.2
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
Primary metal manufacturing	331	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	1.7	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.7
Machinery manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	333	1.3	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.8
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	334	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Transportation equipment manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	336	1.5	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.8
Furniture and related product manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	337	0.2	0.1	(⁸)	0.1	0.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Service-providing		44.5	21.0	11.1	10.0	23.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities⁷		15.3	8.8	4.5	4.4	6.5
Wholesale trade		3.2	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.2
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	1.3	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.7
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.4
Retail trade		8.0	4.3	1.7	2.6	3.7
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	1.4	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.9
Electronics and appliance stores	443	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	--	(⁸)
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	444	1.1	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.5
Food and beverage stores	445	1.5	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.6
Health and personal care stores	446	0.3	0.3	0.1	--	--
Gasoline stations	447	0.5	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	0.3
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	448	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	--	0.1
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	451	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.1
General merchandise stores	452	1.9	1.1	0.2	0.9	0.8
Miscellaneous store retailers	453	0.4	0.2	(⁸)	0.1	0.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, Missouri, 2013

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ³	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Nonstore retailers	454	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Transportation and warehousing⁷		3.7	2.4	1.7	0.7	1.4
Air transportation	481	0.2	0.2	0.2	(⁸)	0.1
Rail transportation ⁷	482	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Truck transportation	484	1.9	1.2	0.9	0.3	0.6
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	0.1	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)
Support activities for transportation	488	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Couriers and messengers	492	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Warehousing and storage	493	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3
Utilities		0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Utilities	221	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Information		--	--	--	--	--
Information		--	--	--	--	--
Telecommunications (scope changed in 2009)	517	0.4	0.2	0.1	(⁸)	--
Data processing, hosting, and related services (scope changed in 2009)	518	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Financial activities		2.8	1.3	0.5	--	--
Finance and insurance		2.2	1.0	--	--	--
Real estate and rental and leasing		0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3
Real estate (scope changed in 2009)	531	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Rental and leasing services	532	0.2	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.1
Professional and business services		4.6	2.6	1.8	0.8	2.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, Missouri, 2013

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ³	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Professional, scientific, and technical services		0.8	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.5
Professional, scientific, and technical services (scope changed in 2009)	541	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.5
Management of companies and enterprises		0.7	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services		3.1	1.9	1.4	0.5	1.2
Education and health services		14.7	5.6	2.5	3.1	9.1
Educational services		0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3
Health care and social assistance		14.2	5.5	2.4	3.1	8.7
Ambulatory health care services	621	2.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	2.1
Hospitals	622	6.4	1.9	0.6	1.3	4.5
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	3.6	2.2	0.8	1.4	1.4
Leisure and hospitality		5.1	1.8	1.2	0.6	3.3
Arts, entertainment, and recreation		0.9	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.4
Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries	711	0.3	0.2	(⁸)	0.1	0.1
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	713	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3
Accommodation and food services		4.3	1.3	1.0	0.3	2.9
Accommodation	721	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3
Food services and drinking places	722	3.7	1.0	0.9	0.2	2.7
Other services		1.4	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, Missouri, 2013

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ³	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Other services, except public administration		1.4	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.7
Repair and maintenance	811	0.6	0.3	0.3	--	0.3
Personal and laundry services	812	0.3	0.1	(⁸)	0.1	0.1
Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations	813	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3
State and local government⁴		--	--	--	--	--
State government⁴		--	--	--	--	--
Goods-producing⁴		0.2	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.2
Construction		0.2	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.2
Construction		0.2	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.2
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	0.2	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.2
Service-providing		--	--	--	--	--
Education and health services		--	--	--	--	--
Health care and social assistance		--	--	--	--	--
Public administration		--	--	--	--	--
Public administration		--	--	--	--	--
Local government⁴		7.5	2.4	1.4	1.0	5.0
Service-providing		7.2	2.1	1.1	1.0	5.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities⁷		--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, Missouri, 2013

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ³	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Transportation and warehousing⁷		0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	(⁸)
Education and health services		2.4	0.9	0.3	0.6	1.5
Educational services		1.4	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.8
Educational services	611	1.4	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.8
Health care and social assistance		1.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.7
Ambulatory health care services	621	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Hospitals	622	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.7
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	0.2	0.2	--	--	(⁸)
Leisure and hospitality		0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.1
Arts, entertainment, and recreation		0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.1
Museums, historical sites, and similar institutions	712	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.1
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	713	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, Missouri, 2013

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ³	Cases with job transfer or restriction	

¹ Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

² *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2007.

³ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

⁴ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁵ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System*, 2007 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁶ Data for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁷ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

⁸ Data too small to be displayed.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that do not meet publication guidelines. Because of rounding, components may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, January 26, 2015

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry sector and employment size, Missouri, 2013

Industry sector ²	All establishments	Establishment employment size (workers)				
		1 to 10	11 to 49	50 to 249	250 to 999	1,000 or more
All industries including state and local government³	3.3	2.0	3.0	3.7	3.6	3.7
Private industry³	3.2	1.9	2.9	3.8	3.3	3.7
Goods-producing³	3.9	2.4	4.2	4.5	3.4	4.1
Natural resources and mining^{3,4}	6.3	--	7.4	6.7	--	--
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting³	8.5	--	--	10.9	--	--
Mining⁴	2.4	--	2.8	2.9	--	--
Construction	3.4	--	3.7	3.8	2.1	--
Manufacturing	4.0	1.7	4.2	4.6	3.6	4.0
Service-providing	3.0	1.8	2.6	3.6	3.2	3.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities⁵	3.5	2.1	3.0	4.1	4.6	4.2
Wholesale trade	2.7	--	2.1	3.9	3.5	--
Retail trade	3.5	2.0	3.7	4.0	--	4.1
Transportation and warehousing⁵	4.3	--	3.1	4.5	5.9	4.5
Utilities	3.3	--	--	4.5	1.5	--
Information	--	--	--	--	--	--
Financial activities	1.9	--	--	2.6	0.8	0.7
Finance and insurance	2.0	--	--	--	0.6	0.5
Real estate and rental and leasing	1.7	--	2.7	3.0	2.8	--
Professional and business services	1.5	--	1.7	1.7	1.5	0.6
Professional, scientific, and technical services	0.7	--	0.9	0.8	0.8	--
Management of companies and enterprises	1.1	--	--	0.7	0.8	1.0
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	2.8	--	1.9	3.4	2.7	0.8
Education and health services	4.5	--	2.5	5.1	4.5	5.8
Educational services	1.9	--	--	2.1	1.7	--
Health care and social assistance	4.8	--	2.6	5.3	5.0	6.1
Leisure and hospitality	3.1	--	2.4	3.9	6.1	3.0
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	3.7	--	1.3	4.6	5.8	3.0
Accommodation and food services	3.0	--	2.4	3.8	6.4	--
Other services	2.7	--	3.6	4.4	4.1	--
Other services, except public administration	2.7	--	3.6	4.4	4.1	--
State and local government³	--	--	--	--	--	--
State government⁶	--	--	--	--	--	--
Local government⁶	3.4	--	--	2.1	--	--

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 200,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses □

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year □

200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year). □

² *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2007.

³ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁴ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System Manual, 2007 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries. □

⁵ Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

⁶ Data too small to be displayed.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, January 26, 2015

Table 4. Incidence rates¹ and numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries by selected industries, Missouri, 2013

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Incidence rates ¹	Numbers (in thousands)
All industries including state and local government⁴		3.1	66.2
Private industry⁴		3.0	54.9
Goods-producing⁴		3.6	12.6
Natural resources and mining^{4,5}		6.1	0.7
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting⁴		8.4	0.6
Crop production (scope changed in 2009) ⁴	111	4.3	0.1
Mining⁵		2.1	0.1
Oil and gas extraction	211	--	(⁸)
Mining (except oil and gas) ⁶	212	2.2	0.1
Construction		3.4	3.2
Construction		3.4	3.2
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	2.8	0.3
Specialty trade contractors	238	3.7	2.2
Manufacturing		3.5	8.7
Manufacturing		3.5	8.7
Food manufacturing	311	3.3	1.3
Apparel manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	315	2.3	(⁸)
Leather and allied product manufacturing	316	5.0	0.1
Wood product manufacturing	321	3.9	0.3
Paper manufacturing	322	3.6	0.3
Printing and related support activities	323	1.9	0.2
Petroleum and coal products manufacturing	324	4.9	0.1
Chemical manufacturing	325	2.2	0.4
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	326	3.8	0.6
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	6.1	0.4
Primary metal manufacturing	331	4.8	0.4
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	5.2	1.6
Machinery manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	333	4.4	1.2
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	334	1.2	0.1
Transportation equipment manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	336	3.5	1.2
Furniture and related product manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	337	2.3	0.2
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	0.9	0.1
Service-providing		2.9	42.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities⁷		3.4	14.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. Incidence rates¹ and numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries by selected industries, Missouri, 2013

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Incidence rates ¹	Numbers (in thousands)
Wholesale trade		2.7	3.1
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	2.2	1.3
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	3.9	1.3
Retail trade		3.4	7.7
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	3.6	1.3
Electronics and appliance stores	443	0.5	(⁸)
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	444	4.7	1.1
Food and beverage stores	445	4.4	1.5
Health and personal care stores	446	1.8	0.3
Gasoline stations	447	2.4	0.5
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	448	1.1	0.1
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	451	1.9	0.1
General merchandise stores	452	3.9	1.8
Miscellaneous store retailers	453	4.4	0.4
Nonstore retailers	454	3.1	0.3
Transportation and warehousing⁷		4.2	3.6
Air transportation	481	6.4	0.2
Rail transportation ⁷	482	1.2	0.1
Truck transportation	484	4.3	1.8
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	2.3	0.1
Support activities for transportation	488	2.5	0.2
Couriers and messengers	492	6.5	0.4
Warehousing and storage	493	6.4	0.7
Utilities		3.2	0.4
Utilities	221	3.2	0.4
Information		--	--
Information		--	--
Telecommunications (scope changed in 2009)	517	1.9	0.4
Data processing, hosting, and related services (scope changed in 2009)	518	0.3	(⁸)
Financial activities		1.9	2.7
Finance and insurance		2.0	2.2
Real estate and rental and leasing		1.6	0.5
Real estate (scope changed in 2009)	531	1.3	0.3
Rental and leasing services	532	2.3	0.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. Incidence rates¹ and numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries by selected industries, Missouri, 2013

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Incidence rates ¹	Numbers (in thousands)
Professional and business services		1.5	4.3
Professional, scientific, and technical services		0.6	0.7
Professional, scientific, and technical services (scope changed in 2009)	541	0.6	0.7
Management of companies and enterprises		1.0	0.7
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services		2.7	3.0
Education and health services		4.2	13.5
Educational services		1.8	0.5
Health care and social assistance		4.4	13.0
Ambulatory health care services	621	2.5	2.3
Hospitals	622	5.7	5.8
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	5.9	3.5
Leisure and hospitality		3.0	5.0
Arts, entertainment, and recreation		3.6	0.8
Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries	711	7.4	0.2
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	713	2.9	0.5
Accommodation and food services		2.9	4.2
Accommodation	721	3.1	0.5
Food services and drinking places	722	2.9	3.6
Other services		2.7	1.4
Other services, except public administration		2.7	1.4
Repair and maintenance	811	2.8	0.6
Personal and laundry services	812	1.5	0.2
Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations	813	3.9	0.5
State and local government⁴		--	--
State government⁴		--	--
Goods-producing⁴		4.5	0.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. Incidence rates¹ and numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries by selected industries, Missouri, 2013

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Incidence rates ¹	Numbers (in thousands)
Construction		4.5	0.2
Construction		4.5	0.2
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	4.5	0.2
Service-providing		--	--
Education and health services		--	--
Health care and social assistance		--	--
Public administration		--	--
Public administration		--	--
Local government⁴		3.3	7.1
Service-providing		3.2	6.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities⁷		--	--
Transportation and warehousing⁷		4.4	0.3
Education and health services		1.8	2.4
Educational services		1.2	1.4
Educational services	611	1.2	1.4
Health care and social assistance		3.9	1.0
Ambulatory health care services	621	--	(⁸)
Hospitals	622	5.2	0.8
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	4.6	0.2
Leisure and hospitality		1.8	0.1
Arts, entertainment, and recreation		1.8	0.1
Museums, historical sites, and similar institutions	712	5.5	0.1
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	713	--	(⁸)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. Incidence rates¹ and numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries by selected industries, Missouri, 2013

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Incidence rates ¹	Numbers (in thousands)
¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: $(N/EH) \times 200,000$ where N = number of injuries EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year 200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year). ² Totals include data for industries not shown separately. ³ <i>North American Industry Classification System</i> -- United States, 2007. ⁴ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees. ⁵ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the <i>North American Industry Classification System</i> -- United States, 2007) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries. ⁶ Data for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries. ⁷ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. ⁸ Data too small to be displayed. NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines. SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, January 28, 2015			

Table 5. Incidence rates¹ and numbers of nonfatal occupational illnesses by industry sector and category of illness, Missouri, 2013

Industry sector ²	Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses	Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
	Incidence rates per 10,000 full-time workers ¹						Numbers of illnesses in thousands					
All industries including state and local government³	18.1	2.1	1.8	--	2.1	10.7	3.9	0.5	0.4	--	0.5	2.3
Private industry³	18.6	2.4	2.0	0.1	2.3	11.9	3.4	0.4	0.4	(⁵)	0.4	2.2
Goods-producing³	36.0	3.4	0.6	--	10.9	20.7	1.3	0.1	(⁵)	(⁵)	0.4	0.7
Natural resources and mining^{3,4}	14.6	--	--	--	--	--	(⁵)	--	(⁵)	--	(⁵)	(⁵)
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting³	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(⁵)	--	(⁵)	(⁵)
Mining⁴	--	--	--	--	--	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Construction	5.2	--	--	--	--	3.4	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	--	(⁵)	(⁵)
Manufacturing	48.8	4.5	0.8	--	15.6	27.8	1.2	0.1	(⁵)	--	0.4	0.7
Service-providing	14.5	2.2	2.3	--	0.2	9.8	2.1	0.3	0.3	(⁵)	(⁵)	1.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities⁵	11.6	0.5	1.0	--	--	9.8	0.5	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	0.4
Wholesale trade	6.0	--	--	--	--	--	0.1	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	--	--
Retail trade	14.0	--	--	--	--	12.9	0.3	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	--	0.3
Transportation and warehousing⁵	12.5	--	3.6	--	--	7.4	0.1	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	0.1
Utilities	13.1	--	--	--	--	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	--
Information	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Financial activities	3.5	--	--	--	--	3.4	0.1	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Finance and insurance	1.9	--	--	--	--	1.8	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Real estate and rental and leasing	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	--
Professional and business services	8.5	1.9	--	--	--	5.0	0.3	0.1	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	0.1
Professional, scientific, and technical services	6.8	--	--	--	--	--	0.1	--	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Management of companies and enterprises	3.9	--	--	--	--	2.7	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	13.0	1.8	--	--	--	10.9	0.1	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	0.1
Education and health services	35.9	4.8	7.7	--	--	23.2	1.2	0.2	0.2	(⁵)	(⁵)	0.8
Educational services	15.2	--	--	--	--	8.8	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Health care and social assistance	37.9	5.0	8.1	--	--	24.5	1.1	0.1	0.2	(⁵)	(⁵)	0.7
Leisure and hospitality	7.7	4.5	--	--	--	2.6	0.1	0.1	(⁵)	(⁵)	--	(⁵)
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	11.1	--	--	--	--	6.9	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	--	(⁵)
Accommodation and food services	7.2	4.7	--	--	--	1.9	0.1	0.1	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Other services	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	--
Other services, except public administration	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	--
State and local government³	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
State government³	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Local government³	--	--	1.0	--	--	1.5	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	--	--	(⁵)

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where:

N = number of illnesses
EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year
20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2007.

³ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁴ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System Manual, 2007 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁵ Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

⁶ Data too small to be displayed.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, January 28, 2015

Table 6. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, Missouri, 2013

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
All industries including state and local government⁵		3.3	1.5	0.8	0.7	1.8
Private industry⁵		3.2	1.6	0.8	0.7	1.6
Goods-producing⁵		3.9	2.1	1.1	1.1	1.8
Natural resources and mining^{5,6}		6.3	2.3	1.1	1.2	4.0
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting⁵		8.5	2.7	1.2	1.6	--
Crop production (scope changed in 2009) ⁵	111	4.5	2.5	1.5	1.1	1.9
Greenhouse, nursery, and floriculture production ⁵	1114	2.2	--	--	--	--
Mining⁶		2.4	1.5	0.9	0.6	0.9
Oil and gas extraction	211	--	--	--	--	--
Mining (except oil and gas) ⁷	212	2.5	1.6	0.9	0.7	0.9
Construction		3.4	2.0	1.5	0.5	1.4
Construction		3.4	2.0	1.5	0.5	1.4
Construction of buildings	236	--	--	--	--	--
Nonresidential building construction	2362	2.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	1.1
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	2.8	2.0	1.0	1.0	0.9
Utility system construction	2371	2.3	1.6	--	1.0	0.6
Highway, street, and bridge construction	2373	4.3	2.9	1.7	1.2	1.4
Specialty trade contractors	238	3.7	2.0	1.5	0.5	1.8
Foundation, structure, and building exterior contractors	2381	5.7	1.5	1.3	0.2	4.2
Roofing contractors	23816	2.6	2.6	2.6	--	--
Building equipment contractors	2382	3.2	2.3	1.9	0.4	0.9
Plumbing, heating, and air-conditioning contractors	23822	3.4	2.3	1.7	0.5	1.1
Building finishing contractors	2383	3.6	2.1	1.2	0.9	1.5
Drywall and insulation contractors	23831	4.4	2.7	1.5	1.2	1.7
Flooring contractors	23833	1.9	--	--	--	1.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, Missouri, 2013

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Other specialty trade contractors	2389	2.6	1.3	0.7	0.6	1.3
Site preparation contractors	23891	1.5	0.9	0.9	--	--
All other specialty trade contractors	23899	3.7	1.7	0.5	1.2	2.0
Manufacturing		4.0	2.2	0.9	1.3	1.8
Manufacturing		4.0	2.2	0.9	1.3	1.8
Food manufacturing	311	4.2	2.6	0.8	1.8	1.5
Animal food manufacturing	3111	1.9	1.4	0.7	0.6	0.6
Grain and oilseed milling	3112	5.3	2.4	1.3	1.1	2.9
Fruit and vegetable preserving and specialty food manufacturing	3114	3.2	2.1	1.0	1.1	1.1
Dairy product manufacturing	3115	3.6	1.7	0.9	0.8	1.8
Animal slaughtering and processing	3116	5.0	3.5	0.6	2.9	1.5
Bakeries and tortilla manufacturing	3118	3.3	1.9	1.4	0.5	1.4
Bread and bakery product manufacturing	31181	3.3	1.5	--	--	1.8
Other food manufacturing	3119	3.5	2.0	0.9	1.1	1.5
Apparel manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	315	3.3	1.6	--	1.5	1.7
Leather and allied product manufacturing	316	6.7	3.7	1.2	2.5	3.0
Wood product manufacturing	321	4.2	1.8	0.8	1.0	2.4
Other wood product manufacturing	3219	4.4	2.1	0.8	1.3	2.3
Paper manufacturing	322	3.8	2.7	1.2	1.5	1.2
Printing and related support activities	323	2.0	1.1	0.5	0.5	0.9
Petroleum and coal products manufacturing	324	4.9	3.8	2.1	1.8	--
Chemical manufacturing	325	2.5	1.0	0.4	0.6	1.4
Basic chemical manufacturing	3251	4.1	1.9	1.0	0.9	2.2
Pesticide, fertilizer, and other agricultural chemical manufacturing	3253	3.8	1.0	--	--	2.8
Pharmaceutical and medicine manufacturing	3254	1.4	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.7
Paint, coating, and adhesive manufacturing	3255	1.9	--	--	--	1.6
Soap, cleaning compound, and toilet preparation manufacturing	3256	1.6	1.2	--	0.8	0.5
Other chemical product and preparation manufacturing	3259	4.8	1.2	--	1.0	3.7
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	326	4.0	2.4	0.8	1.6	1.6
Plastics product manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	3261	4.0	2.3	0.8	1.5	1.7
Rubber product manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	3262	4.0	2.9	0.9	2.1	1.1
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	6.4	4.7	2.9	1.9	1.7
Clay product and refractory manufacturing	3271	7.8	5.0	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, Missouri, 2013

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Glass and glass product manufacturing	3272	6.6	3.0	--	1.8	3.6
Cement and concrete product manufacturing	3273	7.4	6.0	4.3	1.7	1.4
Primary metal manufacturing	331	5.6	3.1	1.2	1.8	2.5
Steel product manufacturing from purchased steel	3312	6.5	4.0	--	3.1	2.5
Foundries	3315	5.2	2.3	1.2	1.0	3.0
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	5.5	3.2	1.8	1.4	2.2
Forging and stamping	3321	6.5	3.5	--	2.8	2.9
Architectural and structural metals manufacturing	3323	5.4	3.1	2.1	1.0	2.3
Boiler, tank, and shipping container manufacturing	3324	11.4	7.4	3.8	3.6	3.9
Hardware manufacturing	3325	--	--	--	--	--
Spring and wire product manufacturing	3326	4.4	1.9	1.4	--	2.4
Machine shops; turned product; and screw, nut, and bolt manufacturing	3327	3.7	1.3	0.7	--	2.4
Coating, engraving, heat treating, and allied activities	3328	10.0	6.7	4.6	2.0	3.3
Other fabricated metal product manufacturing	3329	3.5	2.2	0.8	1.4	1.4
Machinery manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	333	4.8	2.0	0.8	1.2	2.8
Agriculture, construction, and mining machinery manufacturing	3331	6.2	4.5	--	3.5	--
Industrial machinery manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	3332	3.2	--	--	--	2.8
Commercial and service industry machinery manufacturing	3333	4.2	1.8	0.8	0.9	2.5
Ventilation, heating, air-cond, and commercial refriger. equip. mfg. (scope changed in 2009)	3334	4.1	2.3	0.6	1.7	1.8
Metalworking machinery manufacturing	3335	8.5	2.1	1.8	--	6.4
Engine, turbine, and power transmission equipment manufacturing	3336	6.1	2.4	0.8	1.7	3.7
Other general purpose machinery manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	3339	2.4	1.3	--	1.0	1.1
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	334	1.4	0.6	--	0.4	0.8
Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing	335	--	--	--	--	--
Other electrical equipment and component manufacturing	3359	3.4	2.3	0.3	2.0	1.1
Transportation equipment manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	336	4.3	1.8	0.8	1.0	2.5
Motor vehicle body and trailer manufacturing	3362	7.0	3.9	1.5	2.5	3.1
Motor vehicle parts manufacturing	3363	3.7	2.0	0.8	1.2	1.8
Ship and boat building (scope changed in 2009)	3366	4.2	2.4	1.2	1.2	1.8
Furniture and related product manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	337	2.6	1.6	0.5	1.2	0.9
Household and institutional furniture and kitchen cabinet manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	3371	2.3	1.6	0.5	1.2	0.6
Office furniture (including fixtures) manufacturing	3372	3.8	2.1	--	1.6	1.6
Other furniture related product manufacturing	3379	1.8	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, Missouri, 2013

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	1.0	0.4	--	0.3	0.5
Medical equipment and supplies manufacturing	3391	0.8	0.5	--	--	--
Other miscellaneous manufacturing	3399	1.1	--	--	--	0.7
Service-providing		3.0	1.4	0.8	0.7	1.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities⁸		3.5	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.5
Wholesale trade		2.7	1.7	0.8	0.9	1.0
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	2.3	1.1	0.6	0.5	1.2
Motor vehicle and motor vehicle parts and supplies merchant wholesalers	4231	2.8	1.6	1.1	0.5	1.2
Furniture and home furnishing merchant wholesalers	4232	3.6	2.9	--	1.7	--
Lumber and other construction materials merchant wholesalers	4233	6.1	2.2	1.6	--	3.9
Professional and commercial equipment and supplies merchant wholesalers	4234	1.0	0.6	--	0.5	0.4
Metal and mineral (except petroleum) merchant wholesalers	4235	2.7	2.2	1.1	--	--
Electrical goods merchant wholesalers	4236	1.1	0.4	--	--	--
Hardware, and plumbing and heating equipment and supplies merchant wholesalers	4237	0.7	0.7	0.4	--	--
Machinery, equipment, and supplies merchant wholesalers	4238	2.2	0.9	0.5	0.4	1.3
Miscellaneous durable goods merchant wholesalers	4239	3.3	1.2	0.6	--	2.1
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	3.9	2.8	1.6	1.2	1.1
Grocery and related product merchant wholesalers	4244	5.5	3.7	1.2	2.5	1.8
Beer, wine, and distilled alcoholic beverage merchant wholesalers	4248	5.3	3.0	1.8	1.2	2.3
Retail trade		3.5	1.9	0.8	1.1	1.6
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	3.9	1.4	0.7	0.7	2.5
Automobile dealers	4411	2.5	0.7	0.6	0.1	1.8
Automotive parts, accessories, and tire stores	4413	--	3.0	1.0	--	--
Electronics and appliance stores	443	0.5	--	--	--	0.3
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	444	4.8	2.7	1.0	1.7	2.1
Building material and supplies dealers	4441	4.9	3.0	1.2	1.8	1.9
Lawn and garden equipment and supplies stores	4442	4.1	1.3	--	1.3	--
Food and beverage stores	445	4.5	2.8	1.6	1.3	1.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, Missouri, 2013

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Grocery stores	4451	4.2	2.4	1.0	1.4	1.8
Beer, wine, and liquor stores	4453	--	--	--	--	--
Health and personal care stores	446	1.8	1.8	1.0	--	--
Gasoline stations	447	2.4	0.6	0.6	--	1.8
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	448	1.2	0.5	--	--	0.8
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	451	1.9	1.0	0.4	0.6	0.9
General merchandise stores	452	4.2	2.5	0.5	2.0	1.7
Miscellaneous store retailers	453	4.4	1.5	0.4	1.1	2.8
Nonstore retailers	454	3.1	1.8	0.8	1.0	1.4
Transportation and warehousing⁸		4.3	2.7	2.0	0.8	1.6
Air transportation	481	6.8	5.3	4.9	0.4	1.5
Rail transportation ⁸	482	1.3	0.8	0.6	--	0.5
Truck transportation	484	4.3	2.9	2.1	0.7	1.5
General freight trucking	4841	4.6	2.9	2.1	0.8	1.7
Specialized freight trucking	4842	3.8	2.8	2.1	0.6	1.0
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	2.3	1.6	1.2	0.3	0.8
Support activities for transportation	488	2.5	1.7	1.1	0.6	0.8
Couriers and messengers	492	6.7	3.3	1.9	1.4	3.4
Warehousing and storage	493	6.8	4.1	2.4	1.7	2.6
Utilities		3.3	1.7	0.7	0.9	1.7
Utilities	221	3.3	1.7	0.7	0.9	1.7
Electric power generation, transmission and distribution	2211	2.5	1.1	0.5	0.6	1.4
Information		--	--	--	--	--
Information		--	--	--	--	--
Telecommunications (scope changed in 2009)	517	2.0	0.8	0.6	0.2	--
Data processing, hosting, and related services (scope changed in 2009)	518	0.4	0.2	--	--	0.2
Financial activities		1.9	0.9	0.4	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, Missouri, 2013

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Finance and insurance		2.0	0.9	--	--	--
Real estate and rental and leasing		1.7	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.8
Real estate (scope changed in 2009)	531	1.4	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.6
Rental and leasing services	532	2.3	1.0	0.6	0.5	1.3
Professional and business services		1.5	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.7
Professional, scientific, and technical services		0.7	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4
Professional, scientific, and technical services (scope changed in 2009)	541	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4
Legal services	5411	0.3	0.1	0.1	--	0.2
Architectural, engineering, and related services	5413	0.9	0.3	--	--	0.6
Scientific research and development services	5417	1.0	--	--	--	0.9
Management of companies and enterprises		1.1	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.6
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services		2.8	1.7	1.3	0.5	1.1
Education and health services		4.5	1.7	0.8	1.0	2.8
Educational services		1.9	0.7	0.4	0.3	1.3
Health care and social assistance		4.8	1.8	0.8	1.0	2.9
Ambulatory health care services	621	2.9	0.6	0.3	0.3	2.2
Offices of physicians	6211	3.3	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	3.1
Offices of other health practitioners	6213	0.4	0.3	--	--	--
Outpatient care centers	6214	4.1	0.5	0.4	--	3.6
Home health care services	6216	3.4	1.8	1.1	0.7	1.6
Hospitals	622	6.3	1.8	0.6	1.2	4.4
General medical and surgical hospitals	6221	6.2	1.8	0.6	1.2	4.5
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	6.1	3.7	1.4	2.3	2.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, Missouri, 2013

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Nursing care facilities	6231	6.8	4.6	1.7	2.9	2.3
Residential mental retardation, mental health and substance abuse facilities	6232	5.1	2.3	0.7	1.6	2.7
Community care facilities for the elderly	6233	4.8	2.4	1.3	1.1	2.4
Leisure and hospitality		3.1	1.1	0.7	0.4	2.0
Arts, entertainment, and recreation		3.7	2.0	0.6	1.4	1.7
Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries	711	7.5	4.5	1.1	3.4	3.0
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	713	3.0	1.6	0.5	1.1	1.4
Accommodation and food services		3.0	0.9	0.7	0.2	2.1
Accommodation	721	3.3	1.7	0.9	0.8	1.7
Food services and drinking places	722	2.9	0.8	0.7	0.1	2.1
Full-service restaurants	7221	2.7	0.4	0.4	0.1	2.2
Limited-service eating places	7222	3.0	0.9	0.8	0.2	2.1
Other services		2.7	1.4	0.9	0.5	1.3
Other services, except public administration		2.7	1.4	0.9	0.5	1.3
Repair and maintenance	811	2.8	1.5	1.3	--	1.2
Commercial and industrial mach. and equip. (ex. automotive and electronic) repair and maintenance	8113	--	3.9	3.9	--	3.9
Personal and laundry services	812	1.6	0.9	0.3	0.6	0.7
Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations	813	3.9	1.8	0.9	0.9	2.1
State and local government⁵		--	--	--	--	--
State government⁵		--	--	--	--	--
Goods-producing⁵		4.7	0.6	0.6	--	4.1
Construction		4.7	0.6	0.6	--	4.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, Missouri, 2013

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Construction		4.7	0.6	0.6	--	4.1
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	4.7	0.6	0.6	--	4.1
Highway, street, and bridge construction	2373	4.7	0.6	0.6	--	4.1
Service-providing		--	--	--	--	--
Education and health services		--	--	--	--	--
Health care and social assistance		--	--	--	--	--
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	--	--	--	--	--
Nursing care facilities	6231	23.2	6.7	--	5.7	16.5
Public administration		--	--	--	--	--
Public administration		--	--	--	--	--
Justice, public order, and safety activities	922	--	--	--	--	--
Justice, public order, and safety activities	9221	--	--	--	--	--
Police protection	92212	5.3	2.6	2.6	--	2.7
Local government⁵		3.4	1.1	0.7	0.5	2.3
Service-providing		3.4	1.0	0.5	0.5	2.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities⁸		--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and warehousing⁸		4.4	4.2	3.3	0.9	--
Education and health services		1.8	0.7	0.2	0.5	1.1
Educational services		1.2	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.7
Educational services	611	1.2	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, Missouri, 2013

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Elementary and secondary schools	6111	1.2	0.5	--	0.4	0.7
Health care and social assistance		4.1	1.3	0.5	0.8	2.7
Ambulatory health care services	621	--	--	--	--	--
Hospitals	622	5.5	1.1	0.5	0.5	4.4
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	4.6	4.6	--	--	--
Leisure and hospitality		1.9	--	--	--	1.7
Arts, entertainment, and recreation		1.9	--	--	--	1.7
Museums, historical sites, and similar institutions	712	5.6	--	--	--	5.1
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	713	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, Missouri, 2013

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 200,000 where N = number of injuries and illnesses EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year 200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year). ² Totals include data for industries not shown separately. ³ <i>North American Industry Classification System</i> -- United States, 2007. ⁴ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction. ⁵ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees. ⁶ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the <i>North American Industry Classification System</i> -- United States, 2007) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries. ⁷ Data for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries. ⁸ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. ⁹ Data too small to be displayed. NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines. SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, January 28, 2015						

Table 7. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, Missouri, 2013

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ³	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
All industries including state and local government⁴		70.1	32.3	17.2	15.2	37.7
Private industry⁴		58.3	28.6	14.9	13.7	29.8
Goods-producing⁴		13.9	7.5	3.8	3.7	6.4
Natural resources and mining^{4,5}		0.8	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.5
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting⁴		0.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	--
Crop production (scope changed in 2009) ⁴	111	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Greenhouse, nursery, and floriculture production ⁴	1114	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Mining⁵		0.1	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Oil and gas extraction	211	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Mining (except oil and gas) ⁶	212	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Construction		3.3	1.9	1.4	0.5	1.3
Construction		3.3	1.9	1.4	0.5	1.3
Construction of buildings	236	--	--	--	--	--
Nonresidential building construction	2362	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Utility system construction	2371	0.1	0.1	--	0.1	(⁸)
Highway, street, and bridge construction	2373	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Specialty trade contractors	238	2.3	1.2	0.9	0.3	1.1
Foundation, structure, and building exterior contractors	2381	0.7	0.2	0.2	(⁸)	0.5
Roofing contractors	23816	0.1	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)
Building equipment contractors	2382	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.3
Plumbing, heating, and air-conditioning contractors	23822	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2
Building finishing contractors	2383	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, Missouri, 2013

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ³	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Drywall and insulation contractors	23831	0.2	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	0.1
Flooring contractors	23833	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Other specialty trade contractors	2389	0.2	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	0.1
Site preparation contractors	23891	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	--	--
All other specialty trade contractors	23899	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.1
Manufacturing		9.9	5.3	2.2	3.1	4.5
Manufacturing		9.9	5.3	2.2	3.1	4.5
Food manufacturing	311	1.7	1.0	0.3	0.7	0.6
Animal food manufacturing	3111	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Grain and oilseed milling	3112	0.2	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.1
Fruit and vegetable preserving and specialty food manufacturing	3114	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Dairy product manufacturing	3115	0.2	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	0.1
Animal slaughtering and processing	3116	0.9	0.7	0.1	0.5	0.3
Bakeries and tortilla manufacturing	3118	0.1	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	0.1
Bread and bakery product manufacturing	31181	0.1	(⁸)	--	(⁸)	(⁸)
Other food manufacturing	3119	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Apparel manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	315	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Leather and allied product manufacturing	316	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Wood product manufacturing	321	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Other wood product manufacturing	3219	0.2	0.1	(⁸)	0.1	0.1
Paper manufacturing	322	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Printing and related support activities	323	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Petroleum and coal products manufacturing	324	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	--
Chemical manufacturing	325	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3
Basic chemical manufacturing	3251	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.1
Pesticide, fertilizer, and other agricultural chemical manufacturing	3253	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Pharmaceutical and medicine manufacturing	3254	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Paint, coating, and adhesive manufacturing	3255	(⁸)	(⁸)	--	(⁸)	(⁸)
Soap, cleaning compound, and toilet preparation manufacturing	3256	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Other chemical product and preparation manufacturing	3259	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.1
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	326	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, Missouri, 2013

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ³	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Plastics product manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	3261	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
Rubber product manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	3262	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	0.1	(⁸)
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
Clay product and refractory manufacturing	3271	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Glass and glass product manufacturing	3272	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Cement and concrete product manufacturing	3273	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Primary metal manufacturing	331	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Steel product manufacturing from purchased steel	3312	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Foundries	3315	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.1
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	1.7	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.7
Forging and stamping	3321	0.1	(⁸)	--	(⁸)	(⁸)
Architectural and structural metals manufacturing	3323	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Boiler, tank, and shipping container manufacturing	3324	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Hardware manufacturing	3325	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Spring and wire product manufacturing	3326	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Machine shops; turned product; and screw, nut, and bolt manufacturing	3327	0.2	0.1	(⁸)	--	0.1
Coating, engraving, heat treating, and allied activities	3328	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Other fabricated metal product manufacturing	3329	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Machinery manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	333	1.3	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.8
Agriculture, construction, and mining machinery manufacturing	3331	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	--
Industrial machinery manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	3332	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Commercial and service industry machinery manufacturing	3333	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.1
Ventilation, heating, air-cond, and commercial refriger. equip. mfg. (scope changed in 2009)	3334	0.3	0.2	(⁸)	0.1	0.1
Metalworking machinery manufacturing	3335	0.4	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	0.3
Engine, turbine, and power transmission equipment manufacturing	3336	0.2	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.1
Other general purpose machinery manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	3339	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	0.1	0.1
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	334	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing	335	--	--	--	--	--
Other electrical equipment and component manufacturing	3359	0.2	0.1	(⁸)	0.1	0.1
Transportation equipment manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	336	1.5	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.8
Motor vehicle body and trailer manufacturing	3362	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Motor vehicle parts manufacturing	3363	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, Missouri, 2013

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ³	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Ship and boat building (scope changed in 2009)	3366	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Furniture and related product manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	337	0.2	0.1	(⁸)	0.1	0.1
Household and institutional furniture and kitchen cabinet manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	3371	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Office furniture (including fixtures) manufacturing	3372	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Other furniture related product manufacturing	3379	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Medical equipment and supplies manufacturing	3391	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Other miscellaneous manufacturing	3399	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Service-providing		44.5	21.0	11.1	10.0	23.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities⁷		15.3	8.8	4.5	4.4	6.5
Wholesale trade		3.2	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.2
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	1.3	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.7
Motor vehicle and motor vehicle parts and supplies merchant wholesalers	4231	0.2	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	0.1
Furniture and home furnishing merchant wholesalers	4232	(⁸)	(⁸)	--	(⁸)	(⁸)
Lumber and other construction materials merchant wholesalers	4233	0.3	0.1	0.1	--	0.2
Professional and commercial equipment and supplies merchant wholesalers	4234	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Metal and mineral (except petroleum) merchant wholesalers	4235	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	--	--
Electrical goods merchant wholesalers	4236	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	--
Hardware, and plumbing and heating equipment and supplies merchant wholesalers	4237	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	--	(⁸)
Machinery, equipment, and supplies merchant wholesalers	4238	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Miscellaneous durable goods merchant wholesalers	4239	0.2	0.1	(⁸)	--	0.1
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.4
Grocery and related product merchant wholesalers	4244	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.2
Beer, wine, and distilled alcoholic beverage merchant wholesalers	4248	0.2	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	0.1
Retail trade		8.0	4.3	1.7	2.6	3.7
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	1.4	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, Missouri, 2013

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ³	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Automobile dealers	4411	0.6	0.2	0.1	(⁸)	0.4
Automotive parts, accessories, and tire stores	4413	--	0.3	0.1	--	--
Electronics and appliance stores	443	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	--	(⁸)
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	444	1.1	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.5
Building material and supplies dealers	4441	1.0	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.4
Lawn and garden equipment and supplies stores	4442	0.2	0.1	(⁸)	0.1	--
Food and beverage stores	445	1.5	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.6
Grocery stores	4451	1.3	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.6
Beer, wine, and liquor stores	4453	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Health and personal care stores	446	0.3	0.3	0.1	--	--
Gasoline stations	447	0.5	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	0.3
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	448	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	--	0.1
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	451	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.1
General merchandise stores	452	1.9	1.1	0.2	0.9	0.8
Miscellaneous store retailers	453	0.4	0.2	(⁸)	0.1	0.3
Nonstore retailers	454	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Transportation and warehousing⁷		3.7	2.4	1.7	0.7	1.4
Air transportation	481	0.2	0.2	0.2	(⁸)	0.1
Rail transportation ⁷	482	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Truck transportation	484	1.9	1.2	0.9	0.3	0.6
General freight trucking	4841	1.3	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.5
Specialized freight trucking	4842	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	0.1	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)
Support activities for transportation	488	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Couriers and messengers	492	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Warehousing and storage	493	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3
Utilities		0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Utilities	221	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Electric power generation, transmission and distribution	2211	0.2	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, Missouri, 2013

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ³	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Information		--	--	--	--	--
Information		--	--	--	--	--
Telecommunications (scope changed in 2009)	517	0.4	0.2	0.1	(⁸)	--
Data processing, hosting, and related services (scope changed in 2009)	518	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Financial activities		2.8	1.3	0.5	--	--
Finance and insurance		2.2	1.0	--	--	--
Real estate and rental and leasing		0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3
Real estate (scope changed in 2009)	531	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Rental and leasing services	532	0.2	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.1
Professional and business services		4.6	2.6	1.8	0.8	2.0
Professional, scientific, and technical services		0.8	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.5
Professional, scientific, and technical services (scope changed in 2009)	541	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.5
Legal services	5411	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	--	(⁸)
Architectural, engineering, and related services	5413	0.2	0.1	--	--	0.1
Scientific research and development services	5417	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.1
Management of companies and enterprises		0.7	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services		3.1	1.9	1.4	0.5	1.2
Education and health services		14.7	5.6	2.5	3.1	9.1
Educational services		0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, Missouri, 2013

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ³	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Health care and social assistance		14.2	5.5	2.4	3.1	8.7
Ambulatory health care services	621	2.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	2.1
Offices of physicians	6211	1.2	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	1.2
Offices of other health practitioners	6213	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	--	(⁸)
Outpatient care centers	6214	0.4	(⁸)	(⁸)	--	0.4
Home health care services	6216	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2
Hospitals	622	6.4	1.9	0.6	1.3	4.5
General medical and surgical hospitals	6221	6.1	1.7	0.5	1.2	4.4
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	3.6	2.2	0.8	1.4	1.4
Nursing care facilities	6231	2.5	1.7	0.6	1.0	0.8
Residential mental retardation, mental health and substance abuse facilities	6232	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3
Community care facilities for the elderly	6233	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Leisure and hospitality		5.1	1.8	1.2	0.6	3.3
Arts, entertainment, and recreation		0.9	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.4
Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries	711	0.3	0.2	(⁸)	0.1	0.1
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	713	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3
Accommodation and food services		4.3	1.3	1.0	0.3	2.9
Accommodation	721	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3
Food services and drinking places	722	3.7	1.0	0.9	0.2	2.7
Full-service restaurants	7221	1.6	0.3	0.2	(⁸)	1.3
Limited-service eating places	7222	1.7	0.5	0.4	0.1	1.2
Other services		1.4	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.7
Other services, except public administration		1.4	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.7
Repair and maintenance	811	0.6	0.3	0.3	--	0.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, Missouri, 2013

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ³	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Commercial and industrial mach. and equip. (ex. automotive and electronic) repair and maintenance	8113	--	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	0.1
Personal and laundry services	812	0.3	0.1	(⁸)	0.1	0.1
Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations	813	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3
State and local government⁴		--	--	--	--	--
State government⁴		--	--	--	--	--
Goods-producing⁴		0.2	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.2
Construction		0.2	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.2
Construction		0.2	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.2
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	0.2	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.2
Highway, street, and bridge construction	2373	0.2	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.2
Service-providing		--	--	--	--	--
Education and health services		--	--	--	--	--
Health care and social assistance		--	--	--	--	--
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	--	--	--	--	--
Nursing care facilities	6231	0.3	0.1	(⁸)	0.1	0.2
Public administration		--	--	--	--	--
Public administration		--	--	--	--	--
Justice, public order, and safety activities	922	--	--	--	--	--
Justice, public order, and safety activities	9221	--	--	--	--	--
Police protection	92212	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, Missouri, 2013

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ³	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Local government⁴		7.5	2.4	1.4	1.0	5.0
Service-providing		7.2	2.1	1.1	1.0	5.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities⁷		--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and warehousing⁷		0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	(⁸)
Education and health services		2.4	0.9	0.3	0.6	1.5
Educational services		1.4	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.8
Educational services	611	1.4	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.8
Elementary and secondary schools	6111	1.2	0.5	--	0.4	0.7
Health care and social assistance		1.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.7
Ambulatory health care services	621	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Hospitals	622	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.7
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	0.2	0.2	--	--	(⁸)
Leisure and hospitality		0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.1
Arts, entertainment, and recreation		0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.1
Museums, historical sites, and similar institutions	712	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.1
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	713	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, Missouri, 2013

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ³	Cases with job transfer or restriction	

¹ Totals include data for industries not shown separately.² *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2007 Edition³ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.⁴ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁵ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2007) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁶ Data for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁷ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

⁸ Data too small to be displayed.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, January 28, 2015

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 8. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, Missouri, 2013

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Incidence rates per 10,000 full-time workers ¹					
		Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
All industries including state and local government⁴		18.1	2.1	1.8	--	2.1	10.7
Private industry⁴		18.6	2.4	2.0	0.1	2.3	11.9
Goods-producing⁴		36.0	3.4	0.6	(⁵)	10.9	20.7
Natural resources and mining^{4,6}		14.6	--	(⁵)	--	(⁵)	(⁵)
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting⁴		--	--	(⁵)	--	(⁵)	(⁵)
Crop production (scope changed in 2009) ⁴	111	--	--	(⁵)	--	(⁵)	(⁵)
Mining⁶		(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Oil and gas extraction	211	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Mining (except oil and gas) ⁷	212	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Construction		5.2	(⁵)	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	3.4
Construction		5.2	(⁵)	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	3.4
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Specialty trade contractors	238	7.5	(⁵)	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	5.0
Manufacturing		48.8	4.5	0.8	--	15.6	27.8
Manufacturing		48.8	4.5	0.8	--	15.6	27.8
Food manufacturing	311	90.8	(⁵)	(⁵)	--	23.0	64.3
Apparel manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	315	101.0	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Leather and allied product manufacturing	316	166.2	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Wood product manufacturing	321	34.8	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	--
Paper manufacturing	322	24.7	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 8. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, Missouri, 2013

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Incidence rates per 10,000 full-time workers ¹					
		Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
Printing and related support activities	323	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Petroleum and coal products manufacturing	324	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Chemical manufacturing	325	32.0	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	21.3	(⁵)
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	326	23.9	10.5	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	27.5	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Primary metal manufacturing	331	72.8	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	22.9	42.8
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	30.0	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	18.8	--
Machinery manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	333	45.9	10.4	(⁵)	(⁵)	16.1	19.4
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	334	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Transportation equipment manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	336	81.9	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	15.9	63.4
Furniture and related product manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	337	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	--	--
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Service-providing		14.5	2.2	2.3	(⁵)	0.2	9.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities⁸		11.6	0.5	1.0	(⁵)	(⁵)	9.8
Wholesale trade		6.0	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	--
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	11.1	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	11.1
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	(⁵)	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Retail trade		14.0	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	--	12.9
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	--	--
Electronics and appliance stores	443	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	444	--	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	--
Food and beverage stores	445	10.0	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	10.0
Health and personal care stores	446	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Gasoline stations	447	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	448	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	--
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	451	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
General merchandise stores	452	27.2	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	23.7
Miscellaneous store retailers	453	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 8. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, Missouri, 2013

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Incidence rates per 10,000 full-time workers ¹					
		Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
Nonstore retailers	454	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Transportation and warehousing⁸		12.5	(⁵)	3.6	(⁵)	(⁵)	7.4
Air transportation	481	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Rail transportation ⁸	482	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Truck transportation	484	6.8	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	--	(⁵)	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Support activities for transportation	488	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Couriers and messengers	492	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Warehousing and storage	493	35.5	--	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	21.7
Utilities		13.1	(⁵)	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	--
Utilities	221	13.1	(⁵)	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	--
Information		--	--	--	--	--	--
Information		--	--	--	--	--	--
Telecommunications (scope changed in 2009)	517	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Data processing, hosting, and related services (scope changed in 2009)	518	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Financial activities		3.5	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	3.4
Finance and insurance		1.9	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	1.8
Real estate and rental and leasing		--	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	--
Real estate (scope changed in 2009)	531	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	--
Rental and leasing services	532	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Professional and business services		8.5	1.9	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	5.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 8. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, Missouri, 2013

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Incidence rates per 10,000 full-time workers ¹					
		Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
Professional, scientific, and technical services		6.8	--	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Professional, scientific, and technical services (scope changed in 2009)	541	6.8	--	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Management of companies and enterprises		3.9	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	2.7
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services		13.0	1.8	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	10.9
Education and health services		35.9	4.8	7.7	(⁵)	(⁵)	23.2
Educational services		15.2	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	8.8
Health care and social assistance		37.9	5.0	8.1	(⁵)	(⁵)	24.5
Ambulatory health care services	621	--	1.8	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	--
Hospitals	622	58.1	3.3	20.7	(⁵)	(⁵)	33.7
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	18.5	3.8	(⁵)	--	(⁵)	12.7
Leisure and hospitality		7.7	4.5	(⁵)	(⁵)	--	2.6
Arts, entertainment, and recreation		11.1	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	--	6.9
Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries	711	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	--	(⁵)
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	713	10.7	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Accommodation and food services		7.2	4.7	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	1.9
Accommodation	721	20.1	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	11.7
Food services and drinking places	722	5.4	4.4	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Other services		--	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 8. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, Missouri, 2013

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Incidence rates per 10,000 full-time workers ¹					
		Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
Other services, except public administration		--	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	--
Repair and maintenance	811	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Personal and laundry services	812	--	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	--
Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations	813	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
State and local government⁴		--	--	--	--	--	--
State government⁴		--	--	--	--	--	--
Goods-producing⁴		(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	--	(⁵)
Construction		(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	--	(⁵)
Construction		(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	--	(⁵)
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	--	(⁵)
Service-providing		--	--	--	--	--	--
Education and health services		--	--	--	--	--	--
Health care and social assistance		--	--	--	--	--	--
Public administration		--	--	--	--	--	--
Public administration		--	--	--	--	--	--
Local government⁴		--	(⁵)	1.0	--	--	1.5
Service-providing		--	(⁵)	1.0	--	--	1.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities⁸		--	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 8. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, Missouri, 2013

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Incidence rates per 10,000 full-time workers ¹					
		Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
Transportation and warehousing⁸		(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Education and health services		3.2	(⁵)	1.1	(⁵)	(⁵)	2.1
Educational services		(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Educational services	611	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Health care and social assistance		16.5	(⁵)	5.8	(⁵)	(⁵)	10.7
Ambulatory health care services	621	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Hospitals	622	26.6	(⁵)	9.3	(⁵)	(⁵)	17.3
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Leisure and hospitality		(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Arts, entertainment, and recreation		(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Museums, historical sites, and similar institutions	712	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	713	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 8. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, Missouri, 2013

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Incidence rates per 10,000 full-time workers ¹					
		Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
<div><div><div><div><div>N</div><div>= number of illnesses</div><div>□</div></div><div><div>EH</div><div>= total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year</div><div>□</div></div><div><div>20,000,000</div><div>= base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).</div><div>□</div></div></div></div></div>							
<div><div><div><div><div>² Totals include data for industries not shown separately.</div><div>³ <i>North American Industry Classification System</i> -- United States, 2007.</div><div>⁴ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.</div><div>⁵ Data too small to be displayed.</div><div>⁶ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the <i>North American Industry Classification System</i> -- United States, 2007) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.□</div><div>⁷ Data for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.</div><div>⁸ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.</div></div></div><div><div>NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines.</div><div>SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, January 28, 2015</div></div></div></div>							

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9. Numbers of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, Missouri, 2013

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	Numbers of illnesses by category					
		Total cases	Skin diseases or disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
All industries including state and local government³		3.9	0.5	0.4	--	0.5	2.3
Private industry³		3.4	0.4	0.4	(⁴)	0.4	2.2
Goods-producing³		1.3	0.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	0.4	0.7
Natural resources and mining^{3,5}		(⁴)	--	(⁴)	--	(⁴)	(⁴)
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting³		--	--	(⁴)	--	(⁴)	(⁴)
Crop production (scope changed in 2009) ³	111	--	--	(⁴)	--	(⁴)	(⁴)
Mining⁵		(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Oil and gas extraction	211	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Mining (except oil and gas) ⁶	212	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Construction		(⁴)	(⁴)	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Construction		(⁴)	(⁴)	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Specialty trade contractors	238	(⁴)	(⁴)	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Manufacturing		1.2	0.1	(⁴)	--	0.4	0.7
Manufacturing		1.2	0.1	(⁴)	--	0.4	0.7
Food manufacturing	311	0.4	(⁴)	(⁴)	--	0.1	0.3
Apparel manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	315	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Leather and allied product manufacturing	316	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Wood product manufacturing	321	(⁴)	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	--
Paper manufacturing	322	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9. Numbers of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, Missouri, 2013

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	Numbers of illnesses by category					
		Total cases	Skin diseases or disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
Printing and related support activities	323	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Petroleum and coal products manufacturing	324	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Chemical manufacturing	325	0.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	326	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Primary metal manufacturing	331	0.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	0.1	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	0.1	--
Machinery manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	333	0.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	0.1
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	334	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Transportation equipment manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	336	0.3	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	0.1	0.2
Furniture and related product manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	337	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	--	--
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Service-providing		2.1	0.3	0.3	(⁴)	(⁴)	1.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities⁷		0.5	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	0.4
Wholesale trade		0.1	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	--
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	0.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	0.1
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	(⁴)	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Retail trade		0.3	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	--	0.3
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	--	--
Electronics and appliance stores	443	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	444	--	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	--
Food and beverage stores	445	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Health and personal care stores	446	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Gasoline stations	447	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	448	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	--
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	451	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
General merchandise stores	452	0.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	0.1
Miscellaneous store retailers	453	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9. Numbers of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, Missouri, 2013

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	Numbers of illnesses by category					
		Total cases	Skin diseases or disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
Nonstore retailers	454	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Transportation and warehousing⁷		0.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	0.1
Air transportation	481	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Rail transportation ⁷	482	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Truck transportation	484	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	--	(⁴)	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Support activities for transportation	488	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Couriers and messengers	492	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Warehousing and storage	493	(⁴)	--	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Utilities		(⁴)	(⁴)	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	--
Utilities	221	(⁴)	(⁴)	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	--
Information		--	--	--	--	--	--
Information		--	--	--	--	--	--
Telecommunications (scope changed in 2009)	517	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Data processing, hosting, and related services (scope changed in 2009)	518	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Financial activities		0.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Finance and insurance		(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Real estate and rental and leasing		--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	--
Real estate (scope changed in 2009)	531	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	--
Rental and leasing services	532	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Professional and business services		0.3	0.1	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	0.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9. Numbers of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, Missouri, 2013

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	Numbers of illnesses by category					
		Total cases	Skin diseases or disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
Professional, scientific, and technical services		0.1	--	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Professional, scientific, and technical services (scope changed in 2009)	541	0.1	--	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Management of companies and enterprises		(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services		0.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	0.1
Education and health services		1.2	0.2	0.2	(⁴)	(⁴)	0.8
Educational services		(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Health care and social assistance		1.1	0.1	0.2	(⁴)	(⁴)	0.7
Ambulatory health care services	621	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	--
Hospitals	622	0.6	(⁴)	0.2	(⁴)	(⁴)	0.3
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	0.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	--	(⁴)	0.1
Leisure and hospitality		0.1	0.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	--	(⁴)
Arts, entertainment, and recreation		(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	--	(⁴)
Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries	711	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	--	(⁴)
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	713	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Accommodation and food services		0.1	0.1	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Accommodation	721	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Food services and drinking places	722	0.1	0.1	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Other services		--	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9. Numbers of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, Missouri, 2013

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	Numbers of illnesses by category					
		Total cases	Skin diseases or disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
Other services, except public administration		--	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	--
Repair and maintenance	811	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Personal and laundry services	812	--	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	--
Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations	813	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
State and local government³		--	--	--	--	--	--
State government³		--	--	--	--	--	--
Goods-producing³		(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	--	(⁴)
Construction		(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	--	(⁴)
Construction		(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	--	(⁴)
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	--	(⁴)
Service-providing		--	--	--	--	--	--
Education and health services		--	--	--	--	--	--
Health care and social assistance		--	--	--	--	--	--
Public administration		--	--	--	--	--	--
Public administration		--	--	--	--	--	--
Local government³		--	(⁴)	(⁴)	--	--	(⁴)
Service-providing		--	(⁴)	(⁴)	--	--	(⁴)
Trade, transportation, and utilities⁷		--	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9. Numbers of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, Missouri, 2013

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	Numbers of illnesses by category					
		Total cases	Skin diseases or disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
Transportation and warehousing⁷		(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Education and health services		(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Educational services		(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Educational services	611	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Health care and social assistance		(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Ambulatory health care services	621	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Hospitals	622	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Leisure and hospitality		(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Arts, entertainment, and recreation		(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Museums, historical sites, and similar institutions	712	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	713	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9. Numbers of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, Missouri, 2013

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	Numbers of illnesses by category					
		Total cases	Skin diseases or disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
<div>¹ Totals include data for industries not shown separately.</div> <div>² <i>North American Industry Classification System</i> -- United States, 2007.</div> <div>³ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.</div> <div>⁴ Data too small to be displayed.</div> <div>⁵ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the <i>North American Industry Classification System</i> -- United States, 2007) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.</div> <div>⁶ Data for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.</div> <div>⁷ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.</div> <div>NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines.</div> <div>SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, January 28, 2015</div>							

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10. Incidence rate¹ and number of nonfatal occupational injuries by industry, Missouri, 2013

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Incidence rate ¹	Number of cases (thousands)	Percent relative standard errors	
				Incidence rates	Numbers
All industries including state and local government⁴		3.1	66.2	3.8	3.5
Private industry⁴		3.0	54.9	3.0	2.9
Goods-producing⁴		3.6	12.6	4.8	4.0
Natural resources and mining^{4,5}		6.1	0.7	39.8	23.3
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting⁴		8.4	0.6	43.6	26.6
Crop production (scope changed in 2009) ⁴	111	4.3	0.1	35.1	41.1
Greenhouse, nursery, and floriculture production ⁴	1114	1.7	(⁸)	57.2	57.4
Mining⁵		2.1	0.1	0.2	(¹⁰)
Oil and gas extraction	211	--	(⁸)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)
Mining (except oil and gas) ⁶	212	2.2	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)
Construction		3.4	3.2	12.6	12.0
Construction		3.4	3.2	12.6	12.0
Construction of buildings	236	--	--	--	--
Nonresidential building construction	2362	2.1	0.3	23.2	23.2
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	2.8	0.3	20.1	19.3
Utility system construction	2371	2.3	0.1	34.2	32.2
Highway, street, and bridge construction	2373	4.2	0.2	24.8	24.0
Specialty trade contractors	238	3.7	2.2	13.8	13.1
Foundation, structure, and building exterior contractors	2381	5.7	0.7	26.6	26.4
Roofing contractors	23816	2.6	0.1	40.8	43.4
Building equipment contractors	2382	3.2	0.9	19.0	18.6
Plumbing, heating, and air-conditioning contractors	23822	3.3	0.5	30.7	28.6
Building finishing contractors	2383	3.5	0.4	28.8	29.4
Drywall and insulation contractors	23831	4.4	0.2	31.6	27.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10. Incidence rate¹ and number of nonfatal occupational injuries by industry, Missouri, 2013

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Incidence rate ¹	Number of cases (thousands)	Percent relative standard errors	
				Incidence rates	Numbers
Flooring contractors	23833	1.8	(⁸)	53.7	53.3
Other specialty trade contractors	2389	2.4	0.2	43.4	42.3
Site preparation contractors	23891	1.4	0.1	57.3	59.9
All other specialty trade contractors	23899	3.2	0.1	52.1	54.3
Manufacturing		3.5	8.7	3.7	3.3
Manufacturing		3.5	8.7	3.7	3.3
Food manufacturing	311	3.3	1.3	5.9	5.5
Animal food manufacturing	3111	1.8	0.1	18.7	18.6
Grain and oilseed milling	3112	5.0	0.1	26.9	27.7
Fruit and vegetable preserving and specialty food manufacturing	3114	2.5	(⁸)	16.3	18.6
Dairy product manufacturing	3115	2.5	0.1	12.9	13.2
Animal slaughtering and processing	3116	3.5	0.7	2.0	2.0
Bakeries and tortilla manufacturing	3118	3.3	0.1	35.9	35.5
Bread and bakery product manufacturing	31181	3.3	0.1	56.9	56.2
Other food manufacturing	3119	3.3	0.1	28.1	26.9
Apparel manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	315	2.3	(⁸)	14.2	14.1
Leather and allied product manufacturing	316	5.0	0.1	12.9	17.7
Wood product manufacturing	321	3.9	0.3	16.4	15.1
Other wood product manufacturing	3219	4.1	0.2	13.7	13.8
Paper manufacturing	322	3.6	0.3	22.6	22.8
Printing and related support activities	323	1.9	0.2	17.5	17.2
Petroleum and coal products manufacturing	324	4.9	0.1	20.9	22.4
Chemical manufacturing	325	2.2	0.4	9.3	7.9
Basic chemical manufacturing	3251	3.0	0.1	14.2	10.6
Pesticide, fertilizer, and other agricultural chemical manufacturing	3253	3.4	0.1	34.6	33.8
Pharmaceutical and medicine manufacturing	3254	1.2	0.1	9.0	9.4
Paint, coating, and adhesive manufacturing	3255	1.9	(⁸)	17.3	17.3
Soap, cleaning compound, and toilet preparation manufacturing	3256	1.4	0.1	14.5	15.2
Other chemical product and preparation manufacturing	3259	4.7	0.1	26.8	26.4
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	326	3.8	0.6	9.6	9.8
Plastics product manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	3261	3.7	0.5	12.1	12.3
Rubber product manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	3262	4.0	0.1	9.5	9.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10. Incidence rate¹ and number of nonfatal occupational injuries by industry, Missouri, 2013

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Incidence rate ¹	Number of cases (thousands)	Percent relative standard errors	
				Incidence rates	Numbers
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	6.1	0.4	22.2	17.9
Clay product and refractory manufacturing	3271	6.6	(⁸)	27.2	20.0
Glass and glass product manufacturing	3272	5.4	0.1	15.0	13.9
Cement and concrete product manufacturing	3273	7.4	0.3	29.7	24.4
Primary metal manufacturing	331	4.8	0.4	9.3	10.3
Steel product manufacturing from purchased steel	3312	6.0	0.1	20.8	21.6
Foundries	3315	4.6	0.1	21.9	25.1
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	5.2	1.6	13.3	12.4
Forging and stamping	3321	6.3	0.1	31.8	34.9
Architectural and structural metals manufacturing	3323	5.3	0.4	25.7	25.1
Boiler, tank, and shipping container manufacturing	3324	10.0	0.2	26.5	27.5
Hardware manufacturing	3325	--	(⁸)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)
Spring and wire product manufacturing	3326	3.6	0.1	17.9	15.9
Machine shops; turned product; and screw, nut, and bolt manufacturing	3327	3.6	0.2	43.9	43.1
Coating, engraving, heat treating, and allied activities	3328	9.6	0.4	35.2	37.8
Other fabricated metal product manufacturing	3329	3.3	0.3	12.3	12.7
Machinery manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	333	4.4	1.2	10.6	10.0
Agriculture, construction, and mining machinery manufacturing	3331	4.9	0.1	23.8	29.7
Industrial machinery manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	3332	3.2	0.1	19.8	25.8
Commercial and service industry machinery manufacturing	3333	4.2	0.1	26.4	24.1
Ventilation, heating, air-cond, and commercial refrig. equip. mfg. (scope changed in 2009)	3334	3.7	0.3	7.7	7.8
Metalworking machinery manufacturing	3335	7.6	0.4	30.5	29.0
Engine, turbine, and power transmission equipment manufacturing	3336	5.3	0.2	9.7	9.5
Other general purpose machinery manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	3339	2.2	0.1	7.1	8.6
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	334	1.2	0.1	13.2	14.0
Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing	335	--	--	--	--
Other electrical equipment and component manufacturing	3359	3.1	0.2	10.7	11.1
Transportation equipment manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	336	3.5	1.2	4.4	4.3
Motor vehicle body and trailer manufacturing	3362	6.9	0.3	11.1	10.8
Motor vehicle parts manufacturing	3363	3.2	0.3	15.2	14.8
Ship and boat building (scope changed in 2009)	3366	3.9	0.1	15.1	15.3
Furniture and related product manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	337	2.3	0.2	19.2	18.2
Household and institutional furniture and kitchen cabinet manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	3371	2.0	0.1	32.3	32.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10. Incidence rate¹ and number of nonfatal occupational injuries by industry, Missouri, 2013

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Incidence rate ¹	Number of cases (thousands)	Percent relative standard errors	
				Incidence rates	Numbers
Office furniture (including fixtures) manufacturing	3372	3.5	0.1	18.6	17.0
Other furniture related product manufacturing	3379	1.8	(⁸)	9.8	10.5
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	0.9	0.1	22.9	19.1
Medical equipment and supplies manufacturing	3391	0.5	(⁸)	43.9	44.3
Other miscellaneous manufacturing	3399	1.1	(⁸)	19.9	20.7
Service-providing		2.9	42.3	3.7	3.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities⁷		3.4	14.8	4.6	4.4
Wholesale trade		2.7	3.1	13.4	12.4
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	2.2	1.3	11.3	11.4
Motor vehicle and motor vehicle parts and supplies merchant wholesalers	4231	2.8	0.2	21.5	22.6
Furniture and home furnishing merchant wholesalers	4232	3.6	(⁸)	26.7	28.2
Lumber and other construction materials merchant wholesalers	4233	5.6	0.3	27.7	27.1
Professional and commercial equipment and supplies merchant wholesalers	4234	1.0	0.1	38.6	38.4
Metal and mineral (except petroleum) merchant wholesalers	4235	2.7	0.1	34.5	34.5
Electrical goods merchant wholesalers	4236	1.1	0.1	45.1	46.5
Hardware, and plumbing and heating equipment and supplies merchant wholesalers	4237	0.7	(⁸)	60.2	60.7
Machinery, equipment, and supplies merchant wholesalers	4238	1.9	0.3	22.4	22.4
Miscellaneous durable goods merchant wholesalers	4239	3.3	0.2	39.0	39.6
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	3.9	1.3	16.5	15.1
Grocery and related product merchant wholesalers	4244	5.5	0.6	14.3	15.3
Beer, wine, and distilled alcoholic beverage merchant wholesalers	4248	5.3	0.2	11.3	10.6
Retail trade		3.4	7.7	6.2	6.1
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	3.6	1.3	21.8	21.6
Automobile dealers	4411	2.5	0.6	16.1	16.0
Automotive parts, accessories, and tire stores	4413	5.6	0.6	41.1	43.5
Electronics and appliance stores	443	0.5	(⁸)	41.8	41.1
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	444	4.7	1.1	11.4	11.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10. Incidence rate¹ and number of nonfatal occupational injuries by industry, Missouri, 2013

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Incidence rate ¹	Number of cases (thousands)	Percent relative standard errors	
				Incidence rates	Numbers
Building material and supplies dealers	4441	4.8	0.9	11.3	11.1
Lawn and garden equipment and supplies stores	4442	4.1	0.2	44.2	44.6
Food and beverage stores	445	4.4	1.5	14.1	9.9
Grocery stores	4451	4.1	1.3	8.5	8.5
Beer, wine, and liquor stores	4453	--	(⁸)	56.0	24.4
Health and personal care stores	446	1.8	0.3	32.7	32.4
Gasoline stations	447	2.4	0.5	26.4	26.5
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	448	1.1	0.1	36.6	37.2
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	451	1.9	0.1	31.8	34.6
General merchandise stores	452	3.9	1.8	5.4	10.3
Miscellaneous store retailers	453	4.4	0.4	32.4	32.6
Nonstore retailers	454	3.1	0.3	15.7	14.8
Transportation and warehousing⁷		4.2	3.6	6.0	5.6
Air transportation	481	6.4	0.2	26.7	31.1
Rail transportation ⁷	482	1.2	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)
Truck transportation	484	4.3	1.8	7.3	7.2
General freight trucking	4841	4.6	1.3	8.3	8.2
Specialized freight trucking	4842	3.7	0.6	14.9	14.3
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	2.3	0.1	26.3	19.0
Support activities for transportation	488	2.5	0.2	41.5	40.5
Couriers and messengers	492	6.5	0.4	8.9	6.5
Warehousing and storage	493	6.4	0.7	13.2	12.8
Utilities		3.2	0.4	21.4	19.0
Utilities	221	3.2	0.4	21.4	19.0
Electric power generation, transmission and distribution	2211	2.4	0.2	18.8	18.8
Information		--	--	--	--
Information		--	--	--	--
Telecommunications (scope changed in 2009)	517	1.9	0.4	40.3	40.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10. Incidence rate¹ and number of nonfatal occupational injuries by industry, Missouri, 2013

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Incidence rate ¹	Number of cases (thousands)	Percent relative standard errors	
				Incidence rates	Numbers
Data processing, hosting, and related services (scope changed in 2009)	518	0.3	(⁸)	18.5	18.9
Financial activities		1.9	2.7	35.1	33.0
Finance and insurance		2.0	2.2	42.7	40.6
Real estate and rental and leasing		1.6	0.5	16.8	15.9
Real estate (scope changed in 2009)	531	1.3	0.3	22.4	22.0
Rental and leasing services	532	2.3	0.2	23.3	23.5
Professional and business services		1.5	4.3	16.6	16.9
Professional, scientific, and technical services		0.6	0.7	19.9	16.3
Professional, scientific, and technical services (scope changed in 2009)	541	0.6	0.7	19.9	16.3
Legal services	5411	0.3	0.1	26.8	24.1
Architectural, engineering, and related services	5413	0.6	0.1	52.7	53.8
Scientific research and development services	5417	0.9	0.1	31.9	29.8
Management of companies and enterprises		1.0	0.7	17.1	17.3
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services		2.7	3.0	23.9	24.1
Education and health services		4.2	13.5	4.5	4.3
Educational services		1.8	0.5	7.2	9.5
Health care and social assistance		4.4	13.0	4.7	4.5
Ambulatory health care services	621	2.5	2.3	16.0	15.5
Offices of physicians	6211	2.6	1.0	28.4	29.0
Offices of other health practitioners	6213	0.4	0.1	49.6	46.3
Outpatient care centers	6214	3.9	0.4	44.8	43.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10. Incidence rate¹ and number of nonfatal occupational injuries by industry, Missouri, 2013

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Incidence rate ¹	Number of cases (thousands)	Percent relative standard errors	
				Incidence rates	Numbers
Home health care services	6216	3.3	0.5	17.1	13.5
Hospitals	622	5.7	5.8	0.5	0.5
General medical and surgical hospitals	6221	5.6	5.5	0.6	0.5
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	5.9	3.5	5.7	4.9
Nursing care facilities	6231	6.7	2.4	5.7	5.0
Residential mental retardation, mental health and substance abuse facilities	6232	4.9	0.6	16.3	16.2
Community care facilities for the elderly	6233	4.5	0.4	22.2	20.2
Leisure and hospitality		3.0	5.0	7.3	7.8
Arts, entertainment, and recreation		3.6	0.8	7.1	14.7
Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries	711	7.4	0.2	12.7	43.7
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	713	2.9	0.5	9.5	10.8
Accommodation and food services		2.9	4.2	8.6	8.9
Accommodation	721	3.1	0.5	14.1	19.3
Food services and drinking places	722	2.9	3.6	9.7	9.8
Full-service restaurants	7221	2.6	1.6	16.7	17.1
Limited-service eating places	7222	3.0	1.7	12.6	12.6
Other services		2.7	1.4	20.4	17.1
Other services, except public administration		2.7	1.4	20.4	17.1
Repair and maintenance	811	2.8	0.6	40.2	31.7
Personal and laundry services	812	1.5	0.2	21.9	22.7
Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations	813	3.9	0.5	25.3	24.9
State and local government⁴		--	--	--	--
State government⁴		--	--	--	--
Goods-producing⁴		4.5	0.2	10.5	9.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10. Incidence rate¹ and number of nonfatal occupational injuries by industry, Missouri, 2013

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Incidence rate ¹	Number of cases (thousands)	Percent relative standard errors	
				Incidence rates	Numbers
Construction		4.5	0.2	10.5	9.3
Construction		4.5	0.2	10.5	9.3
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	4.5	0.2	10.5	9.3
Highway, street, and bridge construction	2373	4.5	0.2	10.5	9.3
Service-providing		--	--	--	--
Education and health services		--	--	--	--
Health care and social assistance		--	--	--	--
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	--	--	--	--
Nursing care facilities	6231	23.2	0.3	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)
Public administration		--	--	--	--
Public administration		--	--	--	--
Justice, public order, and safety activities	922	--	--	--	--
Justice, public order, and safety activities	9221	--	--	--	--
Police protection	92212	4.6	0.1	20.7	20.3
Local government⁴		3.3	7.1	26.7	23.1
Service-providing		3.2	6.8	27.7	24.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities⁷		--	--	--	--
Transportation and warehousing⁷		4.4	0.3	9.8	15.3
Education and health services		1.8	2.4	17.9	15.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10. Incidence rate¹ and number of nonfatal occupational injuries by industry, Missouri, 2013

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Incidence rate ¹	Number of cases (thousands)	Percent relative standard errors	
				Incidence rates	Numbers
Educational services		1.2	1.4	27.4	26.8
Educational services	611	1.2	1.4	27.4	26.8
Elementary and secondary schools	6111	1.2	1.2	29.4	28.9
Health care and social assistance		3.9	1.0	11.1	7.3
Ambulatory health care services	621	--	(⁸)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)
Hospitals	622	5.2	0.8	6.3	8.2
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	4.6	0.2	15.9	15.2
Leisure and hospitality		1.8	0.1	43.1	17.3
Arts, entertainment, and recreation		1.8	0.1	43.8	17.5
Museums, historical sites, and similar institutions	712	5.5	0.1	16.8	17.5
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	713	--	(⁸)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10. Incidence rate¹ and number of nonfatal occupational injuries by industry, Missouri, 2013

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Incidence rate ¹	Number of cases (thousands)	Percent relative standard errors	
				Incidence rates	Numbers
<div>¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 200,000 where N = number of injuries EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year 200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).</div> <div>² Totals include data for industries not shown separately.</div> <div>³ <i>North American Industry Classification System</i> -- United States, 2007.</div> <div>⁴ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.</div> <div>⁵ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the <i>North American Industry Classification System</i> -- United States, 2007) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.</div> <div>⁶ Data for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.</div> <div>⁷ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.</div> <div>⁸ Data too small to be displayed.</div> <div>⁹ Relative standard errors were not calculated for mining, except oil and gas (NAICS 212), and rail transportation (NAICS 482).</div> <div>¹⁰ Relative standard error less than 0.5.</div> <div>NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. Dashes indicate data that do not meet publication guidelines.</div> <div>SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, January 28, 2015</div>					

Table 11. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry sector and case types, 2011-2013, Missouri

Industry sector ²	Total recordable cases			Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction									Other recordable cases		
				Total			Cases with days away from work ⁶			Cases with job transfer or restriction					
	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013
All industries including State and local government ³	3.5	3.6	3.3	1.6	1.6	1.5	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	1.9	2.0	1.8
Private industry ³	3.4	3.3	3.2	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.7	1.8	1.7	1.6
Goods-producing ³	4.3	4.4	3.9	2.3	2.5	2.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.1	2.0	2.0	1.8
Natural resources and mining ^{3,4}	3.2	4.4	6.3	1.9	3.3	2.3	1.0	1.6	1.1	0.9	1.7	1.2	1.3	1.2	4.0
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting ³	3.9	5.9	8.5	2.3	4.5	2.7	1.1	2.2	1.2	1.2	2.3	1.6	1.6	1.3	--
Mining ⁴	2.2	2.2	2.4	1.3	1.3	1.5	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.9
Construction	3.0	4.2	3.4	1.8	2.5	2.0	1.3	1.7	1.5	0.5	0.8	0.5	1.2	1.7	1.4
Manufacturing	4.9	4.5	4.0	2.5	2.4	2.2	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.6	1.5	1.3	2.3	2.1	1.8
Service-providing	3.2	3.1	3.0	1.5	1.4	1.4	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	1.7	1.6	1.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁵	4.1	3.6	3.5	2.4	2.0	2.0	1.2	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.7	1.7	1.5
Wholesale trade	3.7	--	2.7	2.2	--	1.7	1.2	--	0.8	1.0	--	0.9	1.5	--	1.0
Retail trade	4.0	3.7	3.5	2.2	1.9	1.9	1.0	0.7	0.8	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.8	1.9	1.6
Transportation and warehousing ⁵	4.9	4.5	4.3	3.3	3.0	2.7	2.0	1.7	2.0	1.3	1.3	0.8	1.6	1.4	1.6
Utilities	4.6	3.1	3.3	2.4	1.6	1.7	1.0	0.8	0.7	1.4	0.8	0.9	2.2	1.5	1.7
Information	1.1	0.8	--	0.6	0.4	--	0.4	0.2	--	0.2	0.2	--	0.5	0.4	--
Financial activities	1.2	1.3	1.9	0.3	0.6	0.9	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	--	0.9	0.7	--
Finance and insurance	0.9	--	2.0	0.1	--	0.9	0.1	--	--	(⁷)	--	--	0.7	--	--
Real estate and rental and leasing	2.5	2.9	1.7	0.8	1.7	0.8	0.3	--	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	1.6	1.2	0.8
Professional and business services	1.4	1.3	1.5	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.6	0.7
Professional, scientific, and technical services	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.4
Management of companies and enterprises	1.2	0.8	1.1	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.9	0.6	0.6
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	2.0	2.0	2.8	0.9	1.3	1.7	0.6	0.8	1.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	1.2	0.8	1.1
Education and health services	4.9	4.8	4.5	2.0	1.9	1.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.3	1.1	1.0	2.9	2.9	2.8
Educational services	2.1	3.7	1.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.5	3.0	1.3
Health care and social assistance	5.2	4.9	4.8	2.1	2.1	1.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.4	1.2	1.0	3.1	2.9	2.9
Leisure and hospitality	3.4	3.8	3.1	1.2	1.7	1.1	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.4	2.3	2.1	2.0
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	3.9	4.6	3.7	1.9	2.5	2.0	0.7	0.9	0.6	1.2	1.6	1.4	2.0	2.1	1.7
Accommodation and food services	3.4	3.7	3.0	1.0	1.5	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.2	2.3	2.1	2.1
Other services	2.9	1.7	2.7	1.3	1.0	1.4	1.0	0.4	0.9	0.3	0.6	0.5	1.7	0.7	1.3
Other services, except public administration	2.9	1.7	2.7	1.3	1.0	1.4	1.0	0.4	0.9	0.3	0.6	0.5	1.7	0.7	1.3
State and local government ³	4.1	--	--	1.4	--	--	1.0	--	--	0.5	--	--	2.7	--	--
State government ³	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Local government ³	4.7	4.7	3.4	1.6	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	3.1	3.3	2.3

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: $(N/EH) \times 200,000$ where □

N = number of injuries and illnesses □
 EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year □
 200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year). □

² *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2007.

³ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁴ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System*, 2007 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁵ Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

⁶ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

⁷ Data too small to be displayed.

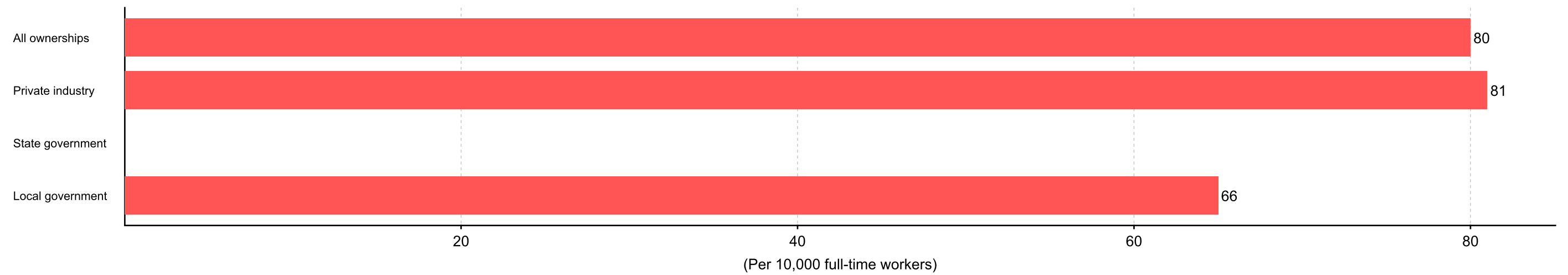
NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, February 05, 2015

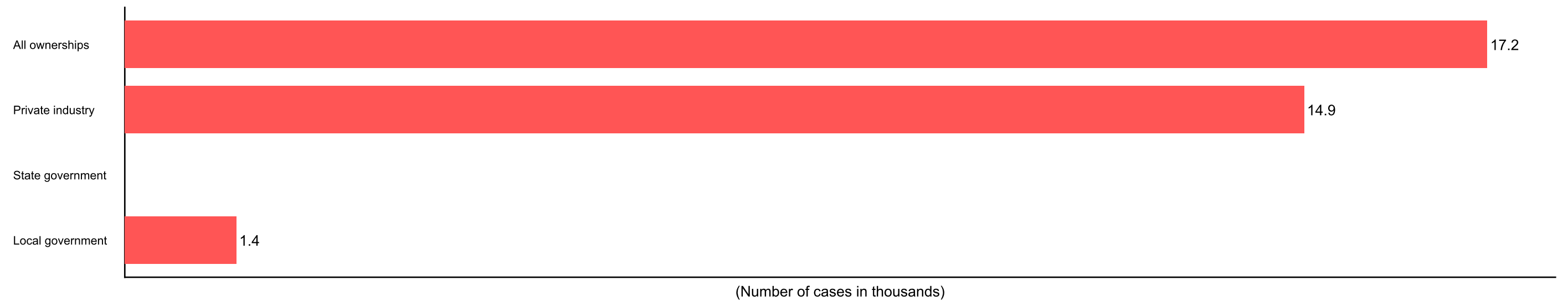
Rate and Number of injuries and illnesses with days away from work, by ownership, Missouri, 2013

Ownership	Rates	Counts in thousands
All ownerships	80	17.2
Private industry	81	14.9
State government	-	-
Local government	66	1.4

Chart 1. Rate of injuries and illnesses with days away from work, by ownership, Missouri, 2013



Number of injuries and illnesses with days away from work, by ownership, Missouri, 2013



[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2015]

Number of injuries and illnesses with days away from work, private industry, Missouri, 2011-2013

Year	Service-providing	Goods-producing
2011	10,760	3,650
2012	10,150	4,010
2013	11,080	3,790

Chart 2. Number of injuries and illnesses with days away from work, private industry, Missouri, 2011-2013

[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2015]

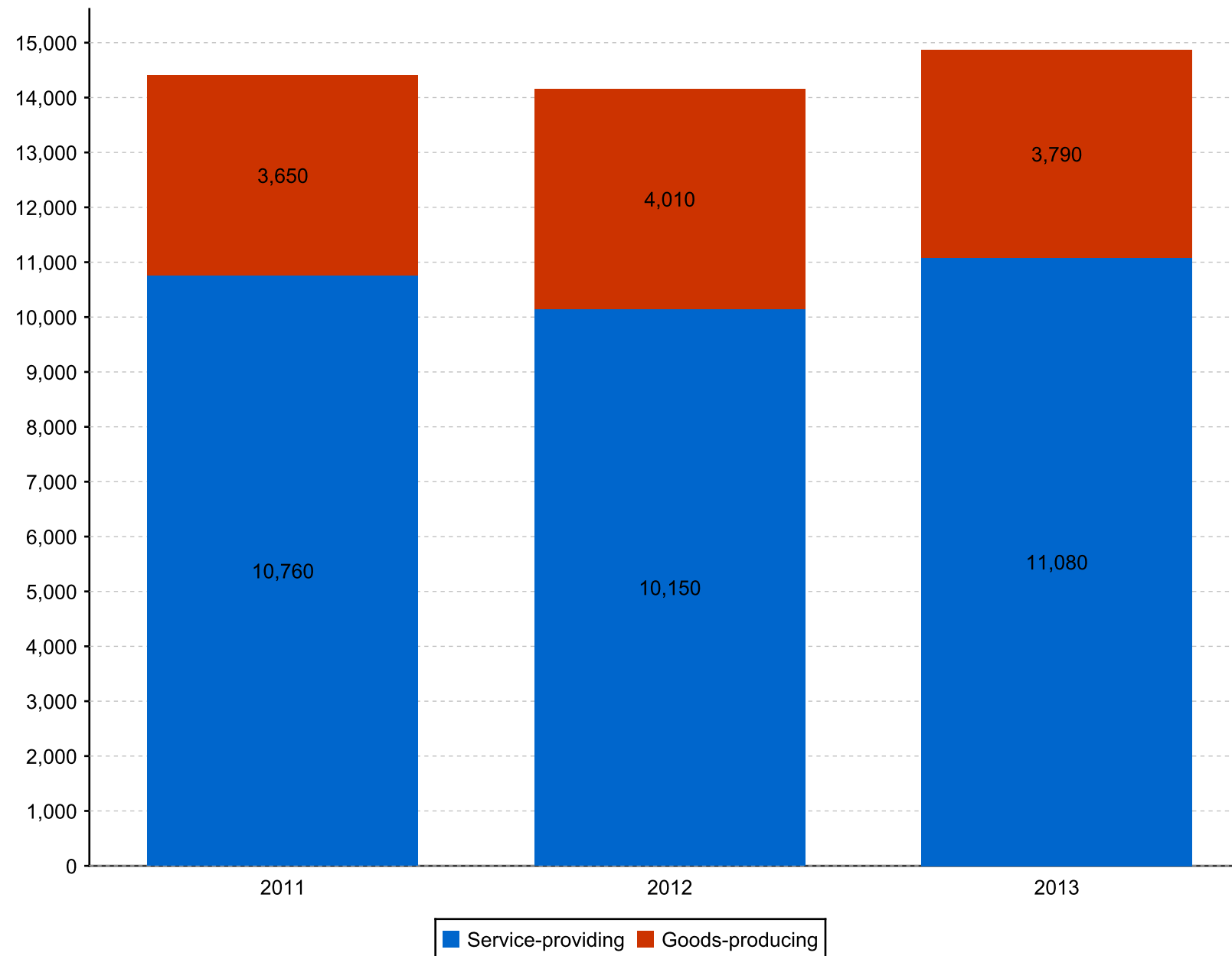
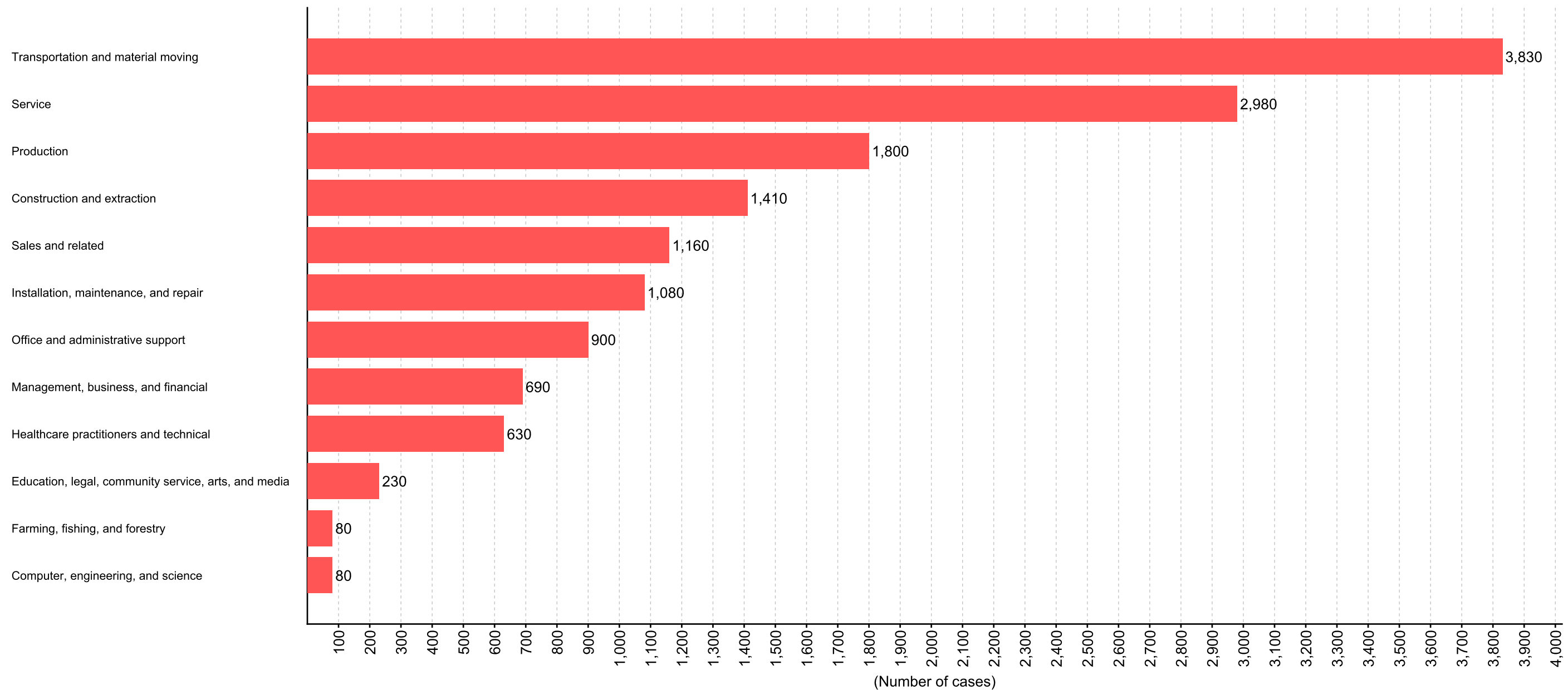
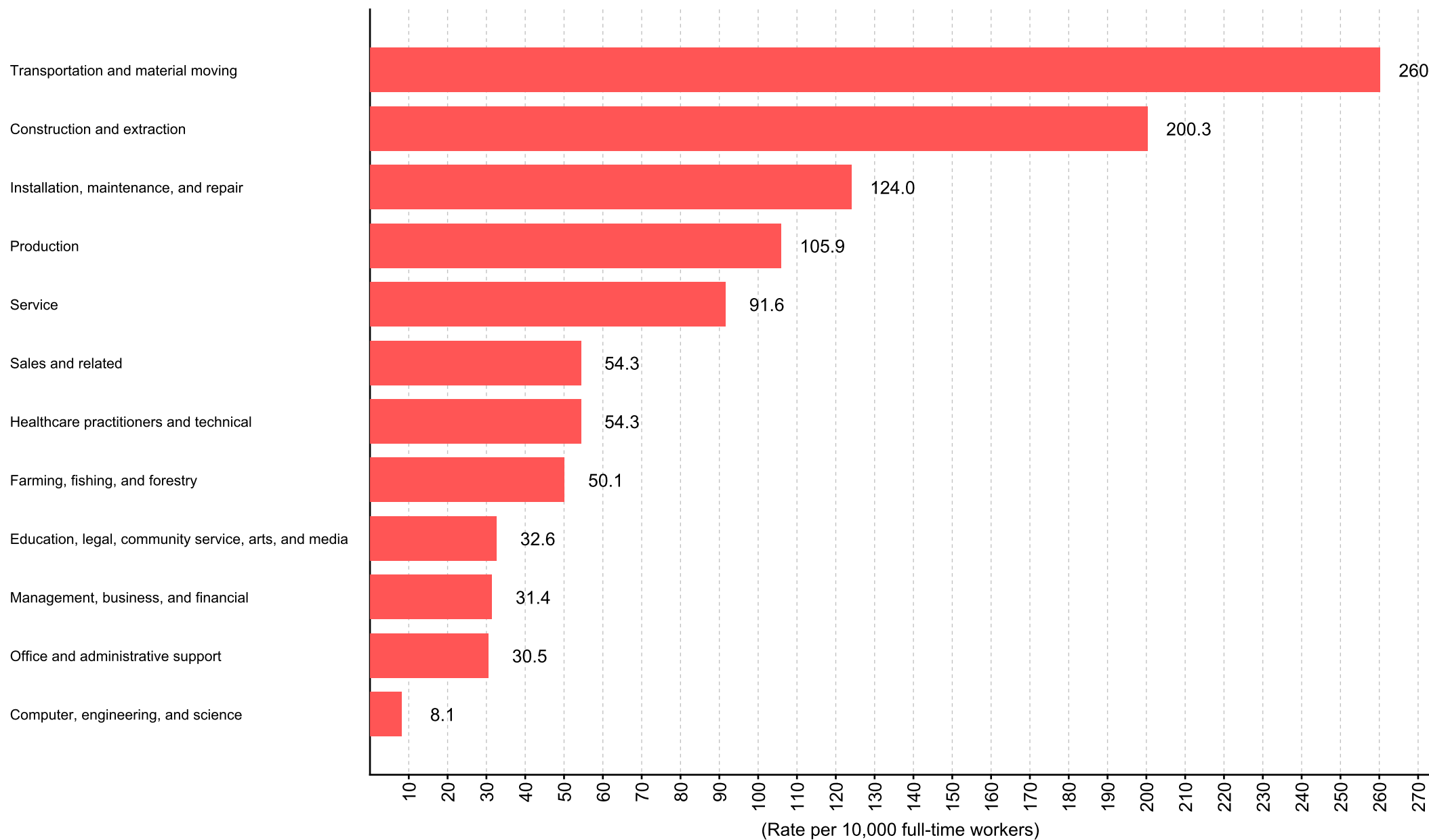


Chart 3. Number of injuries and illnesses by major occupation categories, Missouri, Private industry, 2013



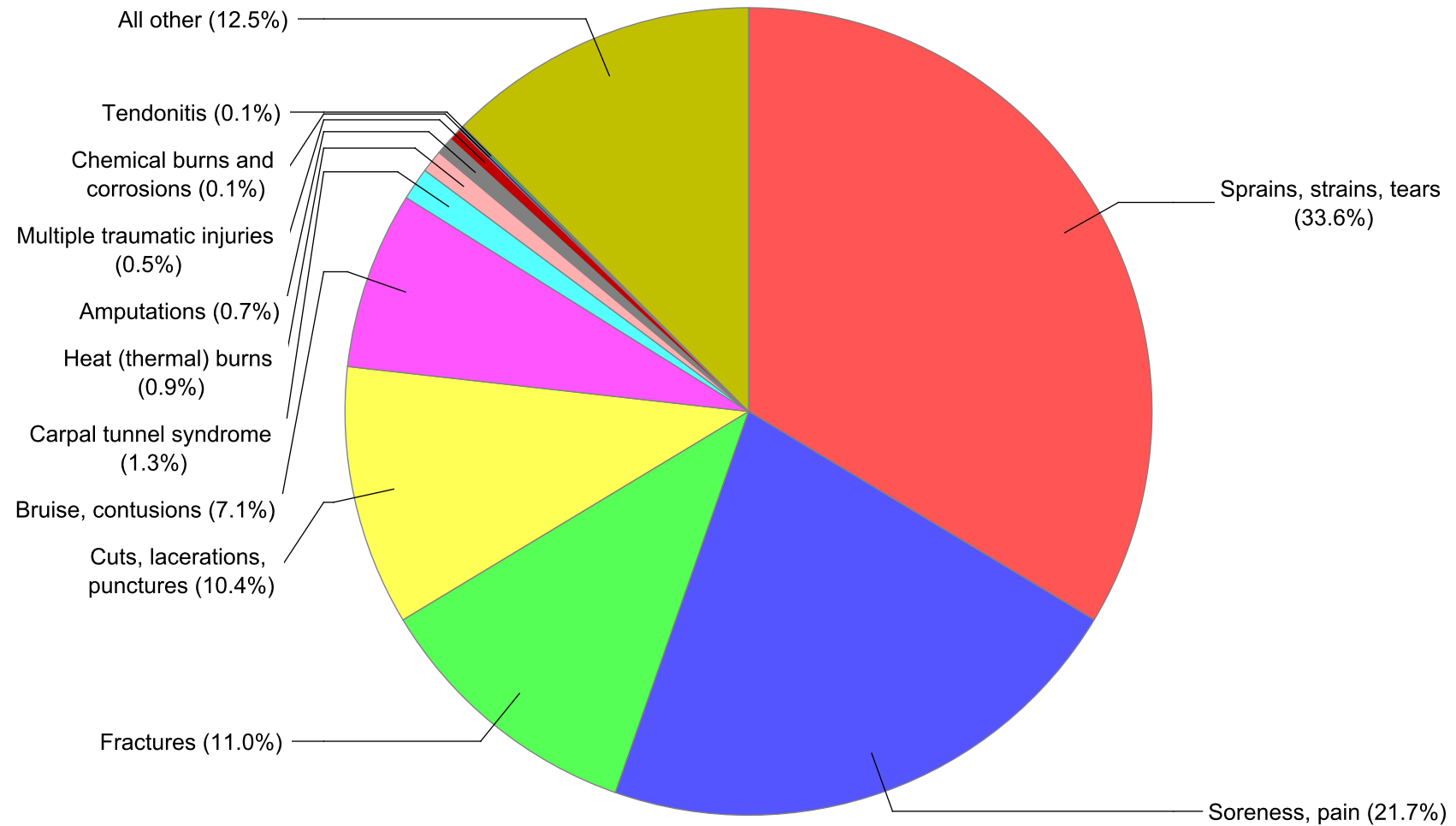
[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2015]

Chart 4. Incidence rates of injuries and illnesses by major occupation categories, Missouri, Private industry, 2013



[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2015]

Chart 5. Distribution of injuries and illnesses by nature, Missouri, Private industry, 2013
[Total Cases = 14,870]

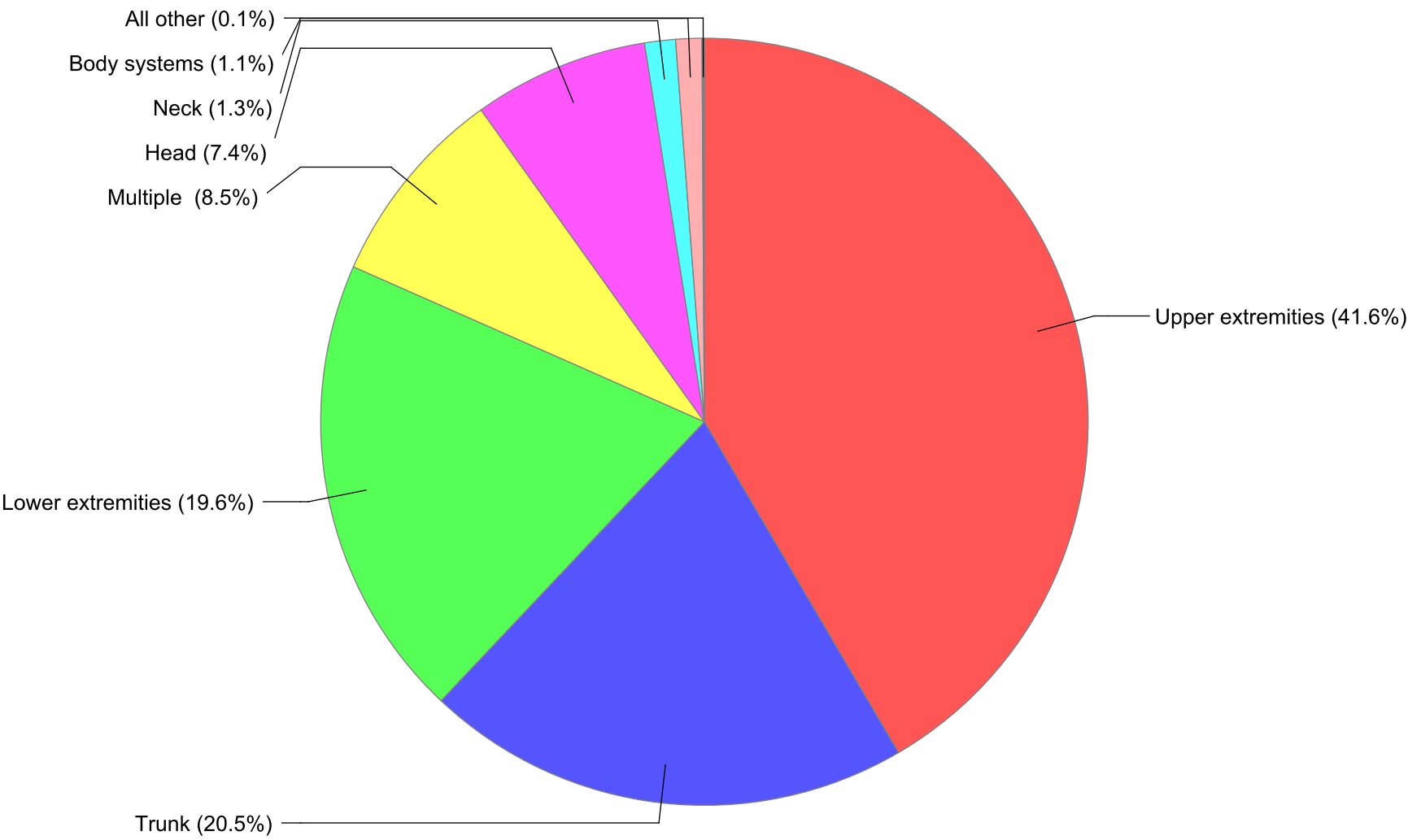


[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2015]

Distribution of injuries and illnesses by part of body, Missouri, Private industry, 2013
[Total Cases = 14,870]

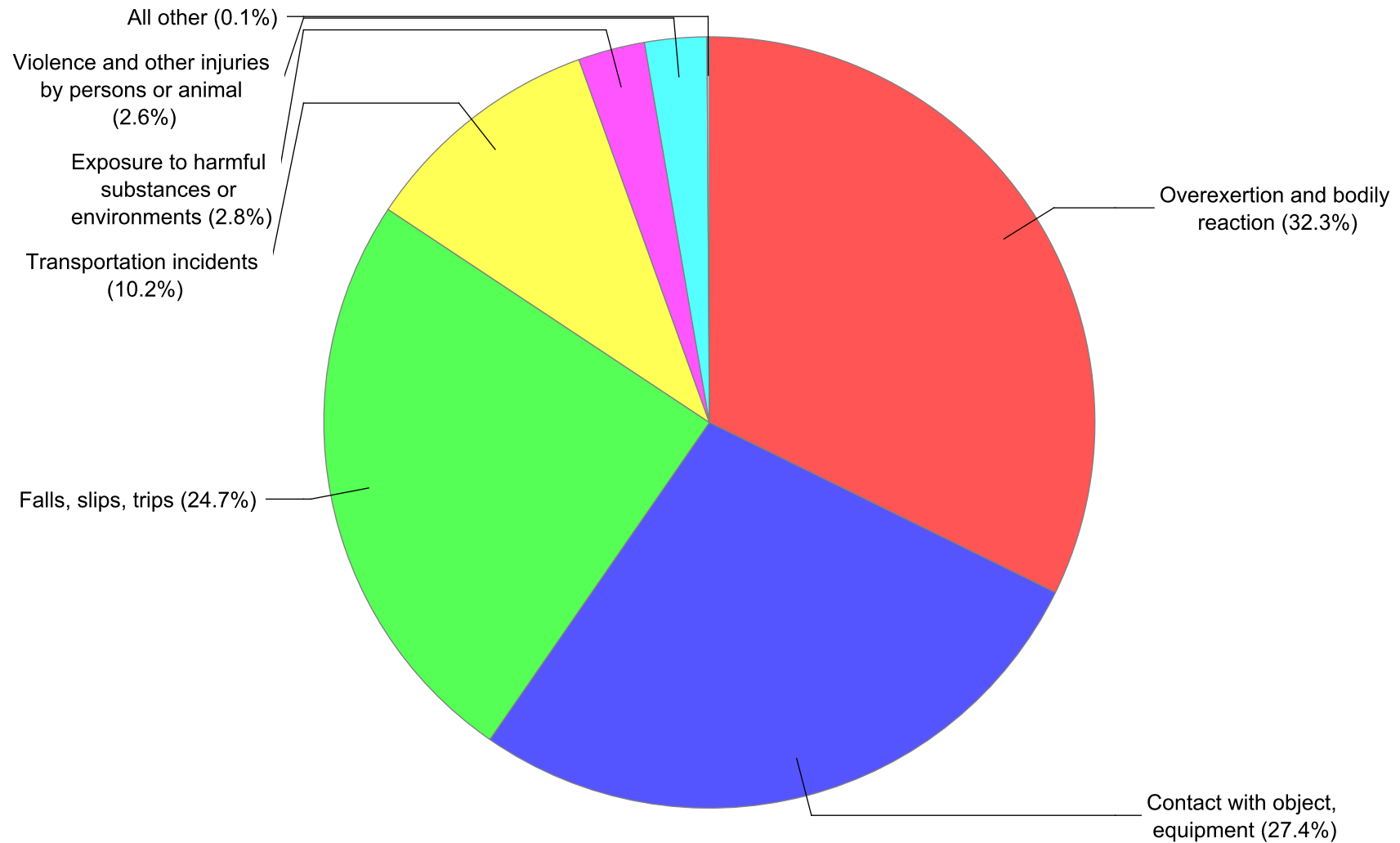
Category	Value
Upper extremities	6,180
Trunk	3,050
Lower extremities	2,910
Multiple	1,260
Head	1,100
Neck	200
Body systems	160
All other	10

Chart 6. Distribution of injuries and illnesses by part of body, Missouri, Private industry, 2013
[Total Cases = 14,870]



[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2015]

Chart 7. Distribution of injuries and illnesses by event or exposure, Missouri, Private industry, 2013
[Total Cases = 14,870]

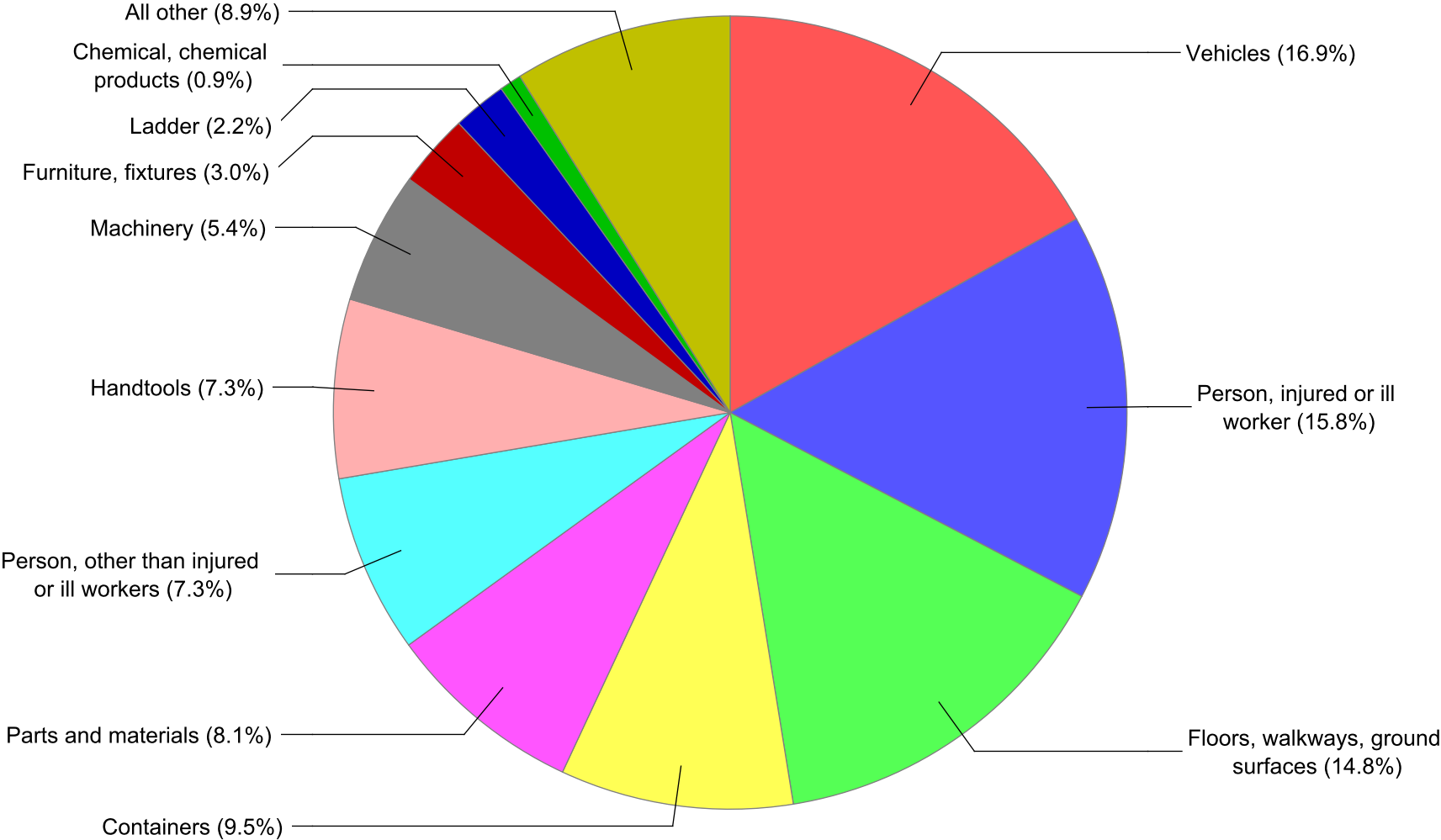


[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2015]

Distribution of injuries and illnesses by source, Missouri, Private industry, 2013
[Total Cases = 14,870]

Category	Value
Vehicles	2,510
Person, injured or ill worker	2,350
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	2,200
Containers	1,420
Parts and materials	1,210
Person, other than injured or ill workers	1,090
Handtools	1,080
Machinery	800
Furniture, fixtures	440
Ladder	320
Chemical, chemical products	130
All other	1,320

Chart 8. Distribution of injuries and illnesses by source, Missouri, Private industry, 2013
[Total Cases = 14,870]

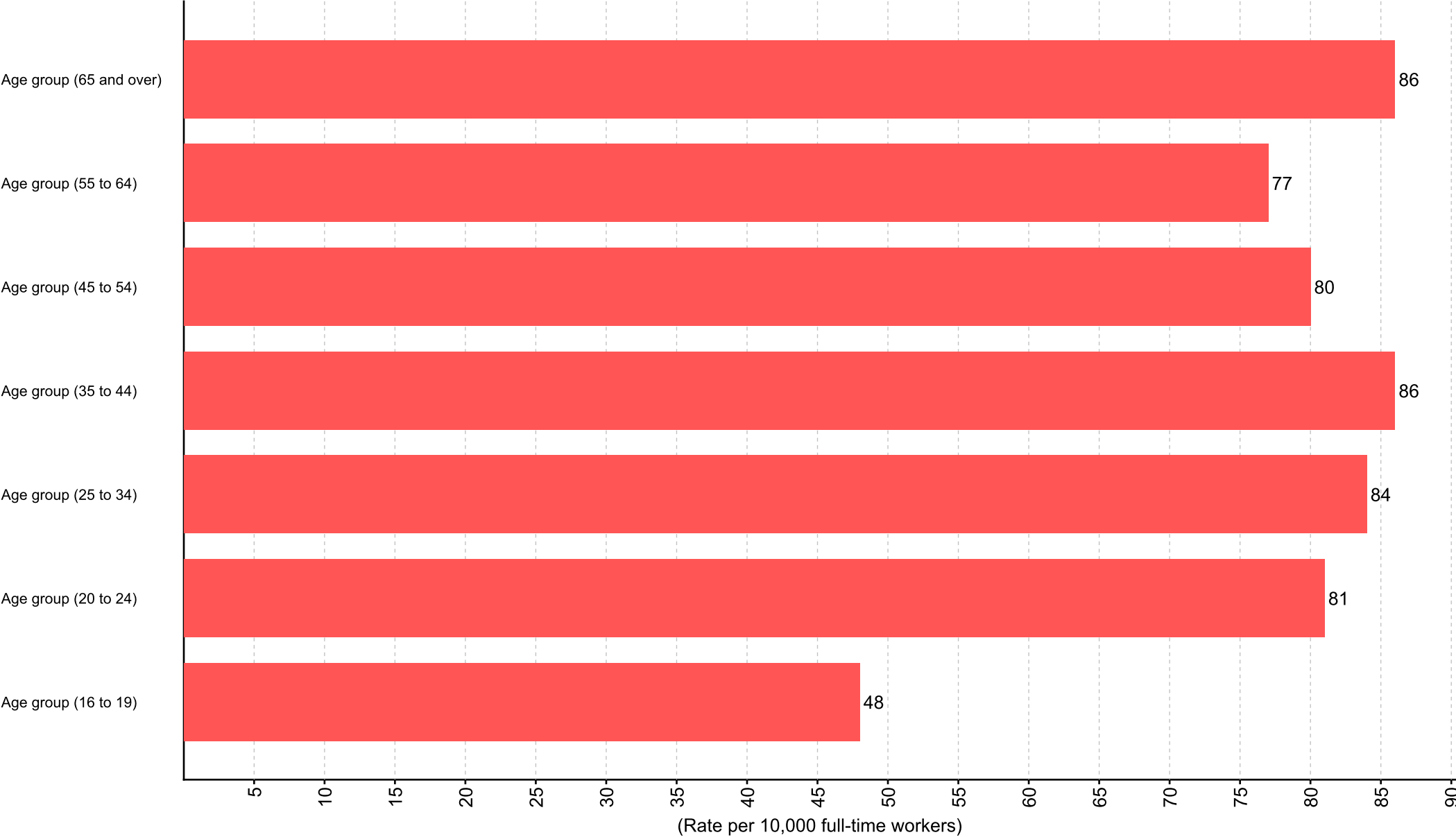


[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2015]

Incidence rate by age of worker, Missouri, Private industry, 2013

Category	Value
Age group (65 and over)	86
Age group (55 to 64)	77
Age group (45 to 54)	80
Age group (35 to 44)	86
Age group (25 to 34)	84
Age group (20 to 24)	81
Age group (16 to 19)	48

Chart 9. Incidence rate by age of worker, Missouri, Private industry, 2013

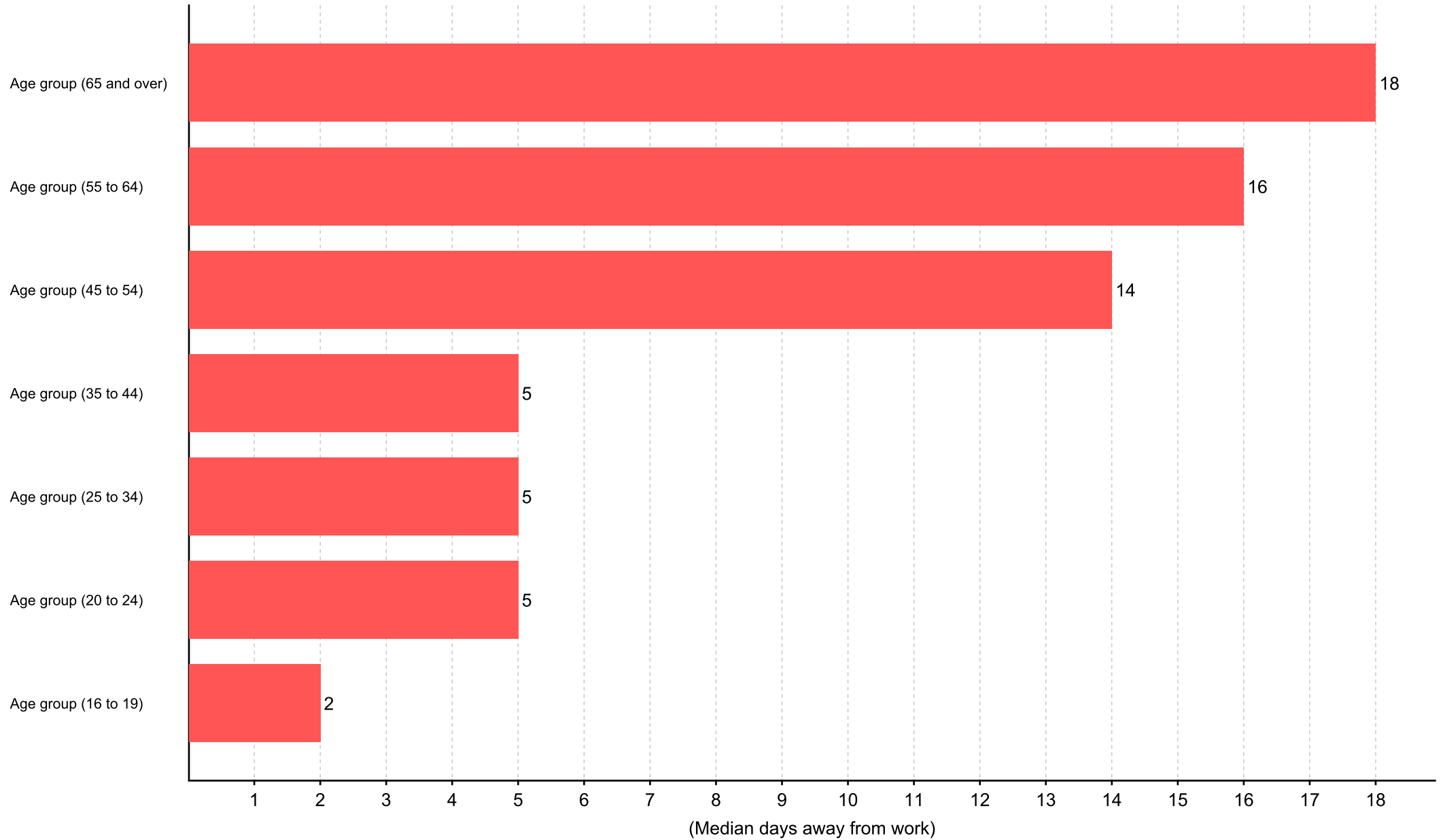


[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2015]

Median days away from work due to injuries and illnesses , Missouri, Private industry, 2013

Category	Value
Age group (65 and over)	18
Age group (55 to 64)	16
Age group (45 to 54)	14
Age group (35 to 44)	5
Age group (25 to 34)	5
Age group (20 to 24)	5
Age group (16 to 19)	2

Chart 10. Median days away from work due to injuries and illnesses , Missouri, Private industry, 2013



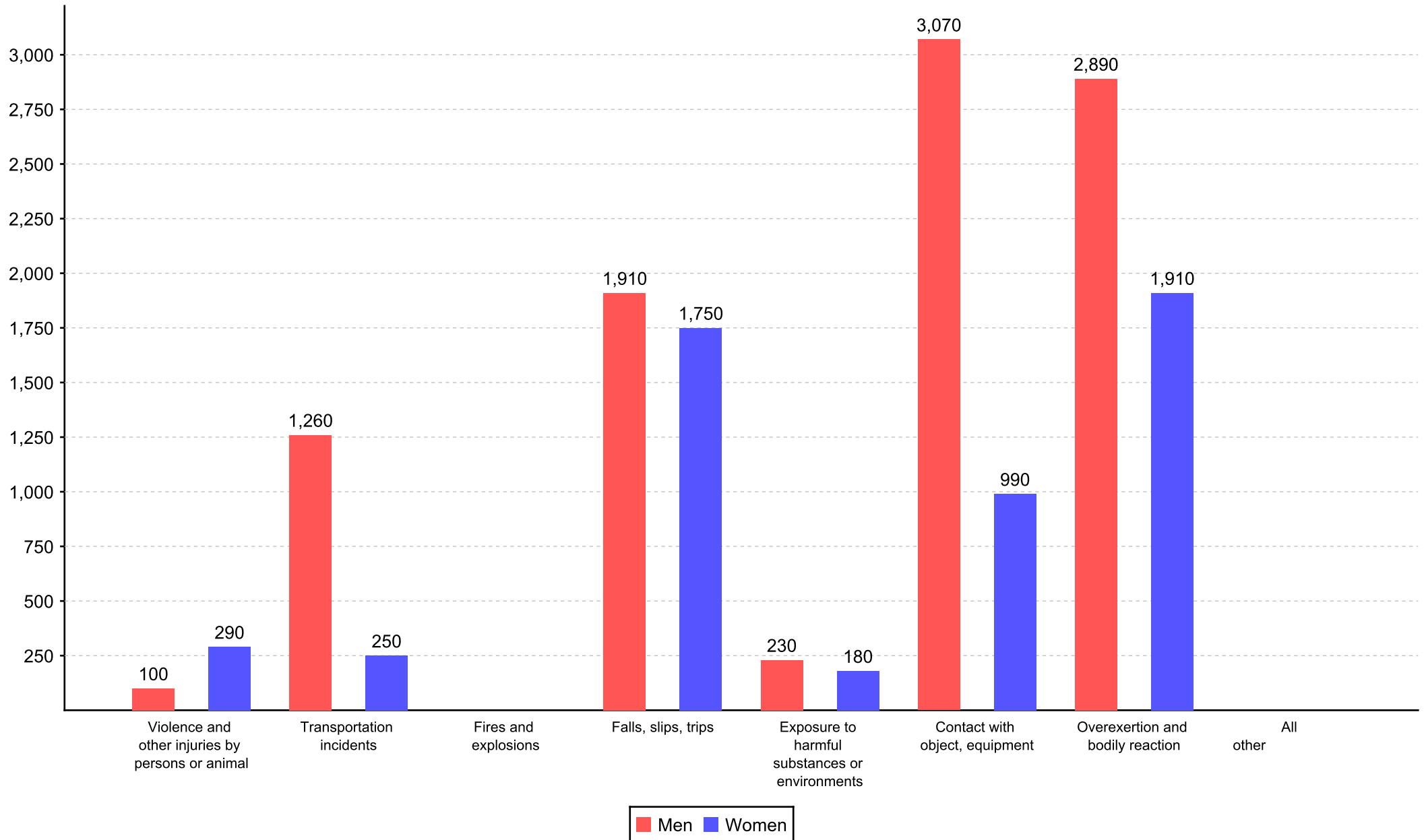
[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2015]

Number of injuries and illnesses by event or exposure and gender, Missouri, Private industry, 2013

Category	Men	Women
Violence and other injuries by persons or animal	100	290
Transportation incidents	1,260	250
Fires and explosions	-	-
Falls, slips, trips	1,910	1,750
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	230	180
Contact with object, equipment	3,070	990
Overexertion and bodily reaction	2,890	1,910
All other	-	-

Chart 11. Number of injuries and illnesses by event or exposure and gender, Missouri, Private industry, 2013

[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2015]

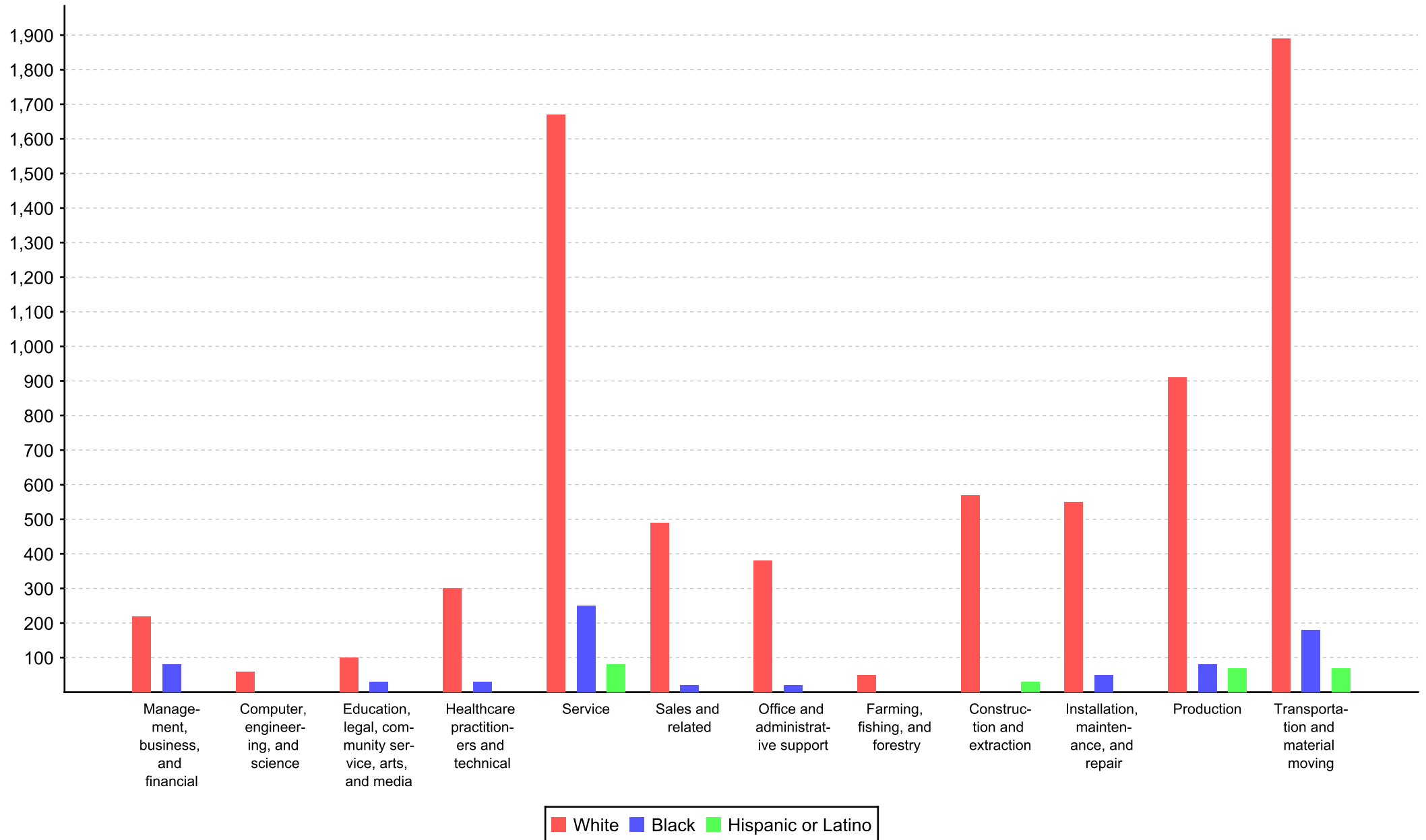


Number of injuries and illnesses to White, Black, and Hispanic or Latino workers, Missouri, Private industry, 2013

Category	White	Black	Hispanic or Latino
Management, business, and financial	220	80	-
Computer, engineering, and science	60	-	-
Education, legal, community service, arts, and media	100	30	-
Healthcare practitioners and technical	300	30	-
Service	1,670	250	80
Sales and related	490	20	-
Office and administrative support	380	20	-
Farming, fishing, and forestry	50	-	-
Construction and extraction	570	-	30
Installation, maintenance, and repair	550	50	-
Production	910	80	70
Transportation and material moving	1,890	180	70

Chart 12. Number of injuries and illnesses to White, Black, and Hispanic or Latino workers, Missouri, Private industry, 2013

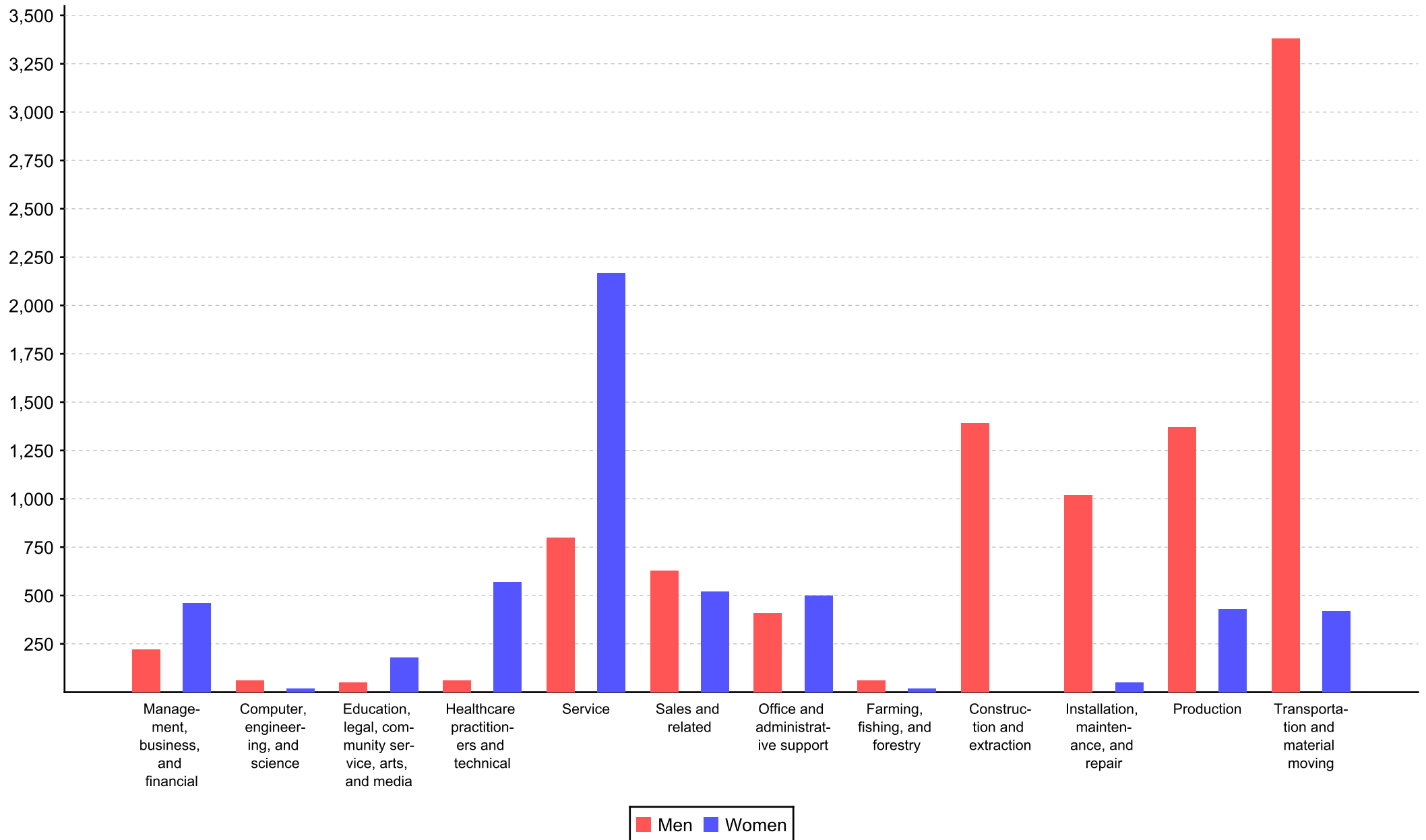
[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2015]



Number of injuries and illnesses by major occupation and gender, Missouri, Private industry, 2013

Category	Men	Women
Management, business, and financial	220	460
Computer, engineering, and science	60	20
Education, legal, community service, arts, and media	50	180
Healthcare practitioners and technical	60	570
Service	800	2,170
Sales and related	630	520
Office and administrative support	410	500
Farming, fishing, and forestry	60	20
Construction and extraction	1,390	-
Installation, maintenance, and repair	1,020	50
Production	1,370	430
Transportation and material moving	3,380	420

Chart 13. Number of injuries and illnesses by major occupation and gender, Missouri, Private industry, 2013
[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2015]



Number of musculoskeletal disorders with days away from work, Missouri, 2011-2013

Year	Musculoskeletal disorders
2011	5,210
2012	5,130
2013	5,160

Chart 14 Number of musculoskeletal disorders with days away from work, Missouri, 2011-2013

[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2015]

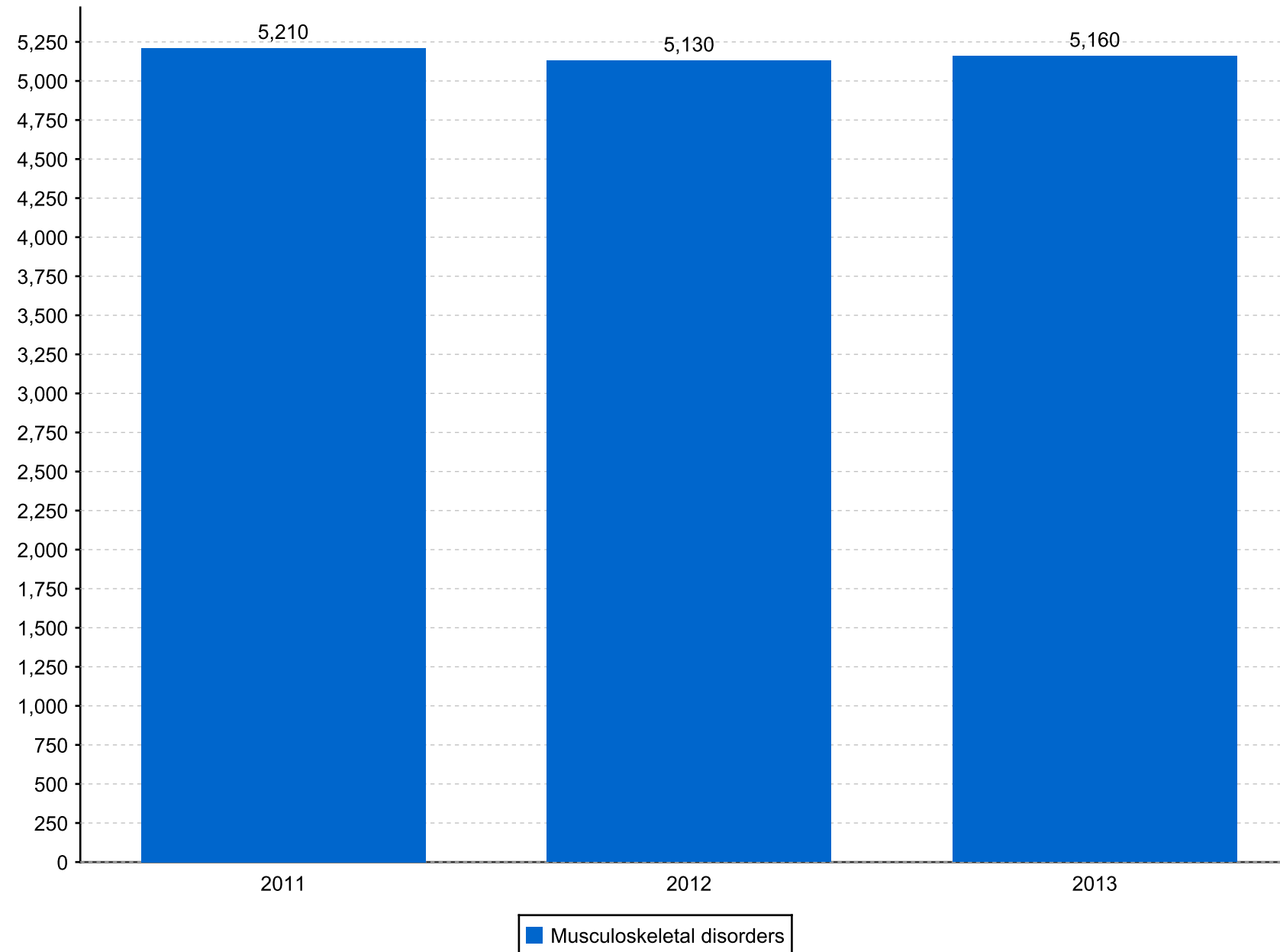
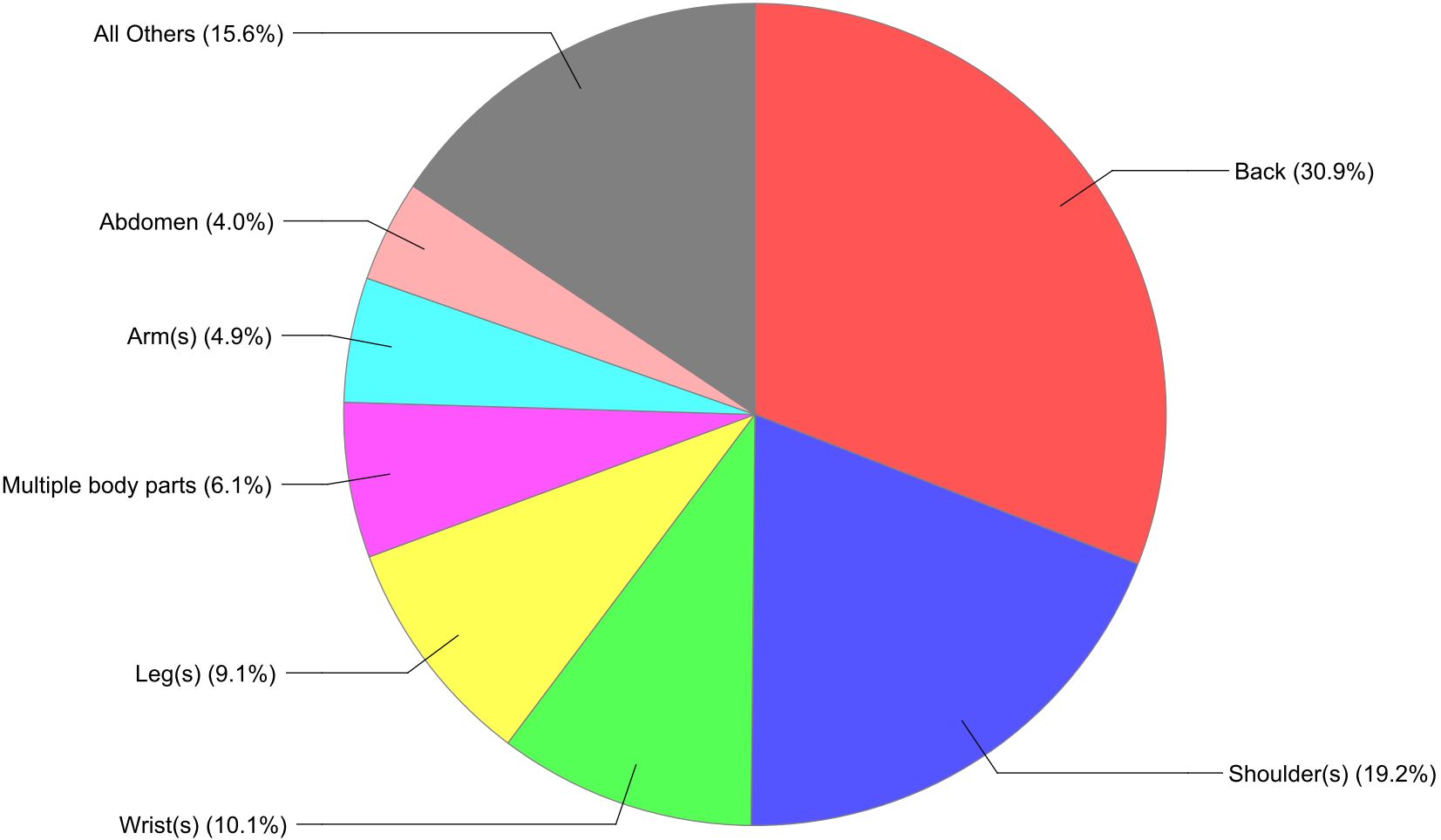
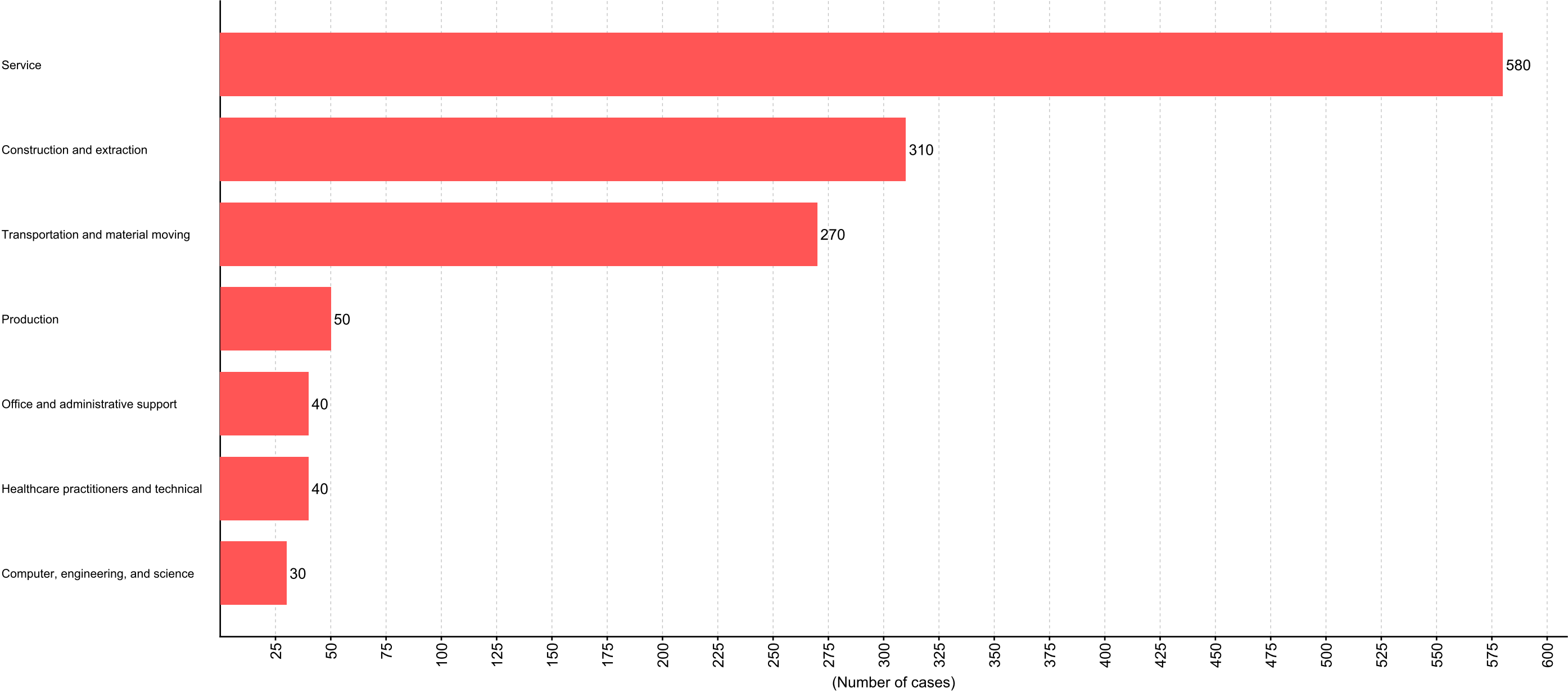


Chart 15. Distribution of musculoskeletal disorders by selected parts of body, Missouri, Private industry, 2013
[Total Cases = 4,730]



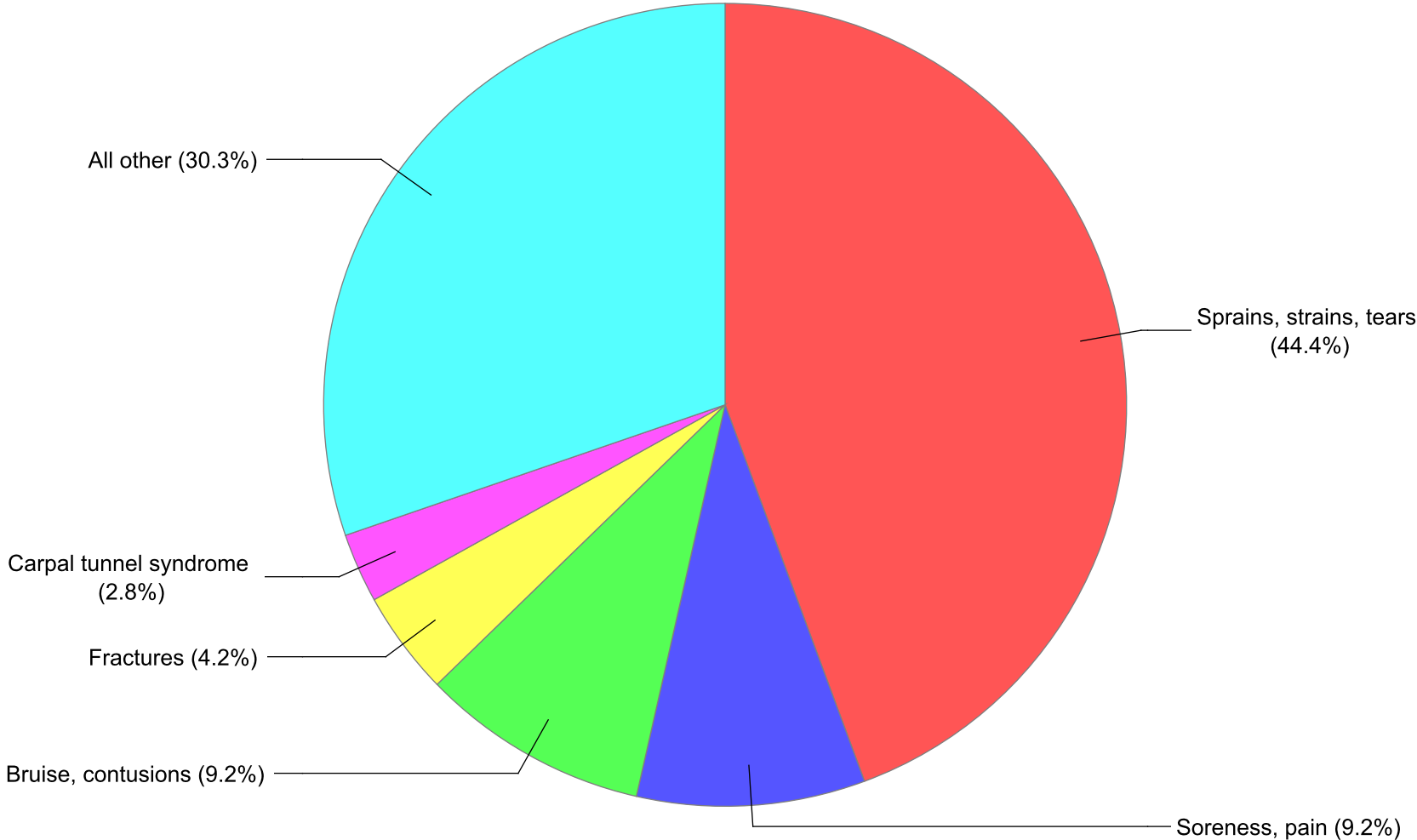
[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2015]

Chart 16. Number of injuries and illnesses by major occupation categories, Missouri, Local government, 2013



[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2015]

Chart 17. Distribution of injuries and illnesses by nature, Missouri, Local government, 2013
[Total Cases = 1,420]

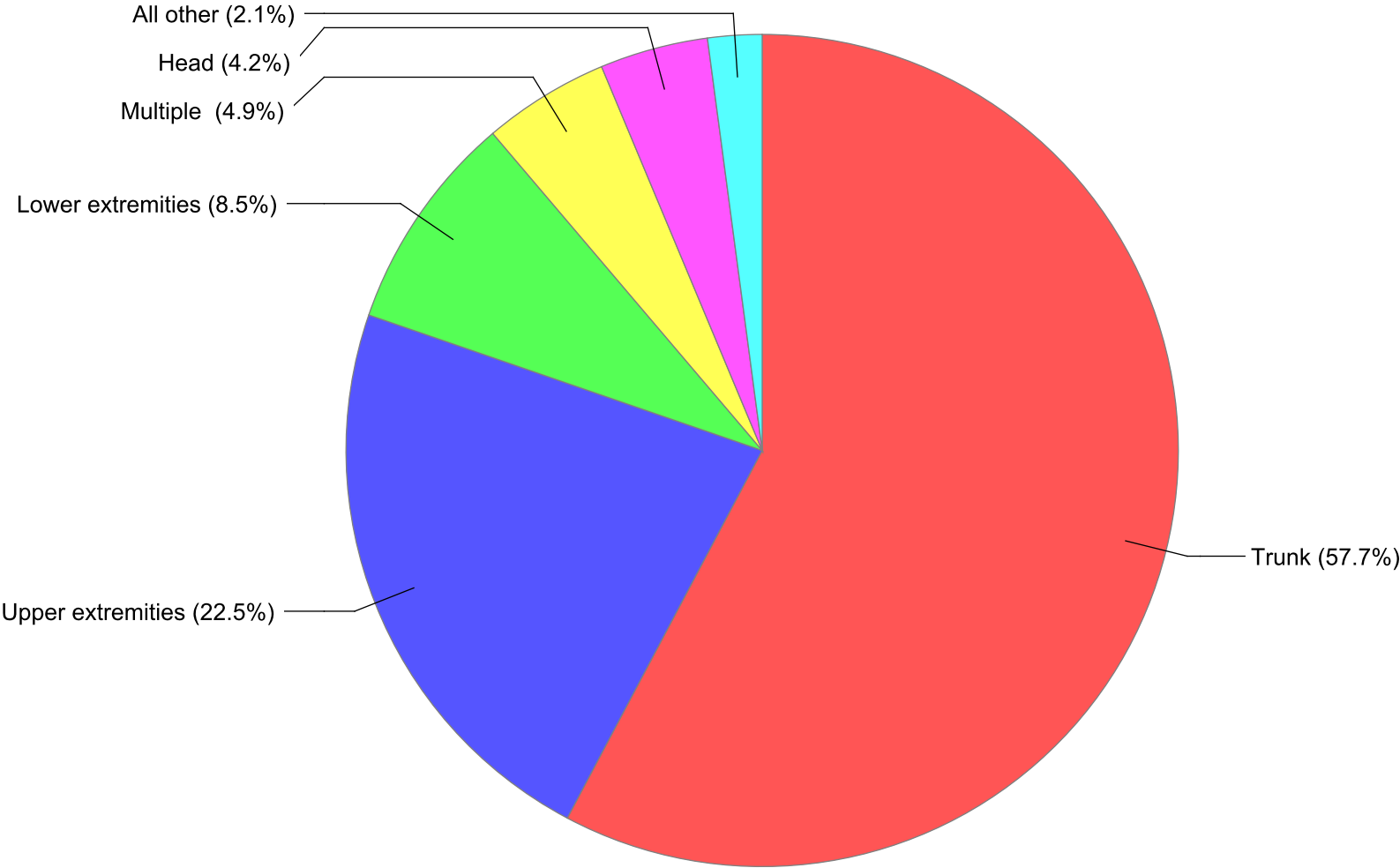


[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2015]

Distribution of injuries and illnesses by part of body, Missouri, Local government, 2013
[Total Cases = 1,420]

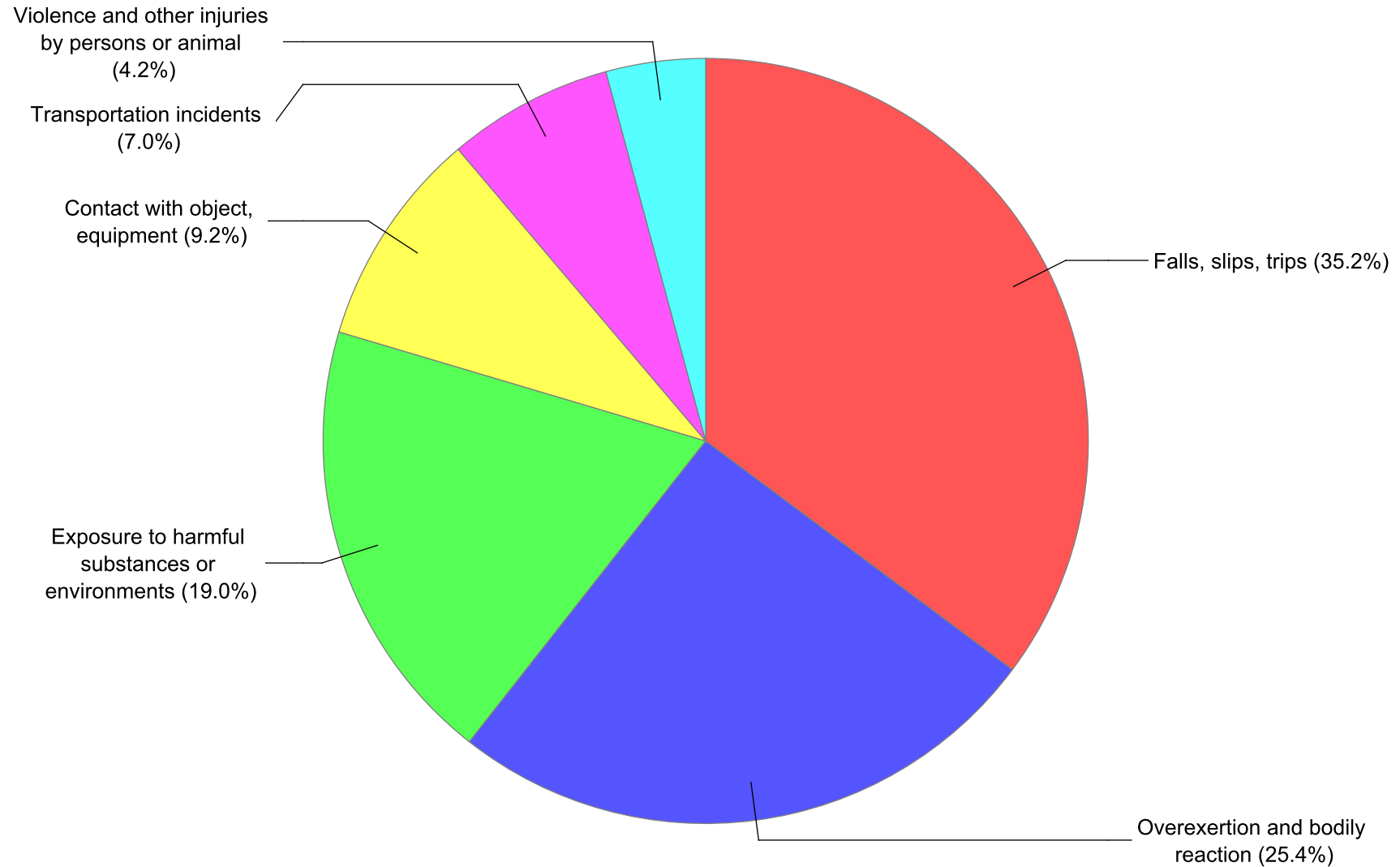
Category	Value
Body systems	-
Neck	-
Trunk	820
Upper extremities	320
Lower extremities	120
Multiple	70
Head	60
All other	30

Chart 18. Distribution of injuries and illnesses by part of body, Missouri, Local government, 2013
[Total Cases = 1,420]



[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2015]

Chart 19. Distribution of injuries and illnesses by event or exposure, Missouri, Local government, 2013
[Total Cases = 1,420]

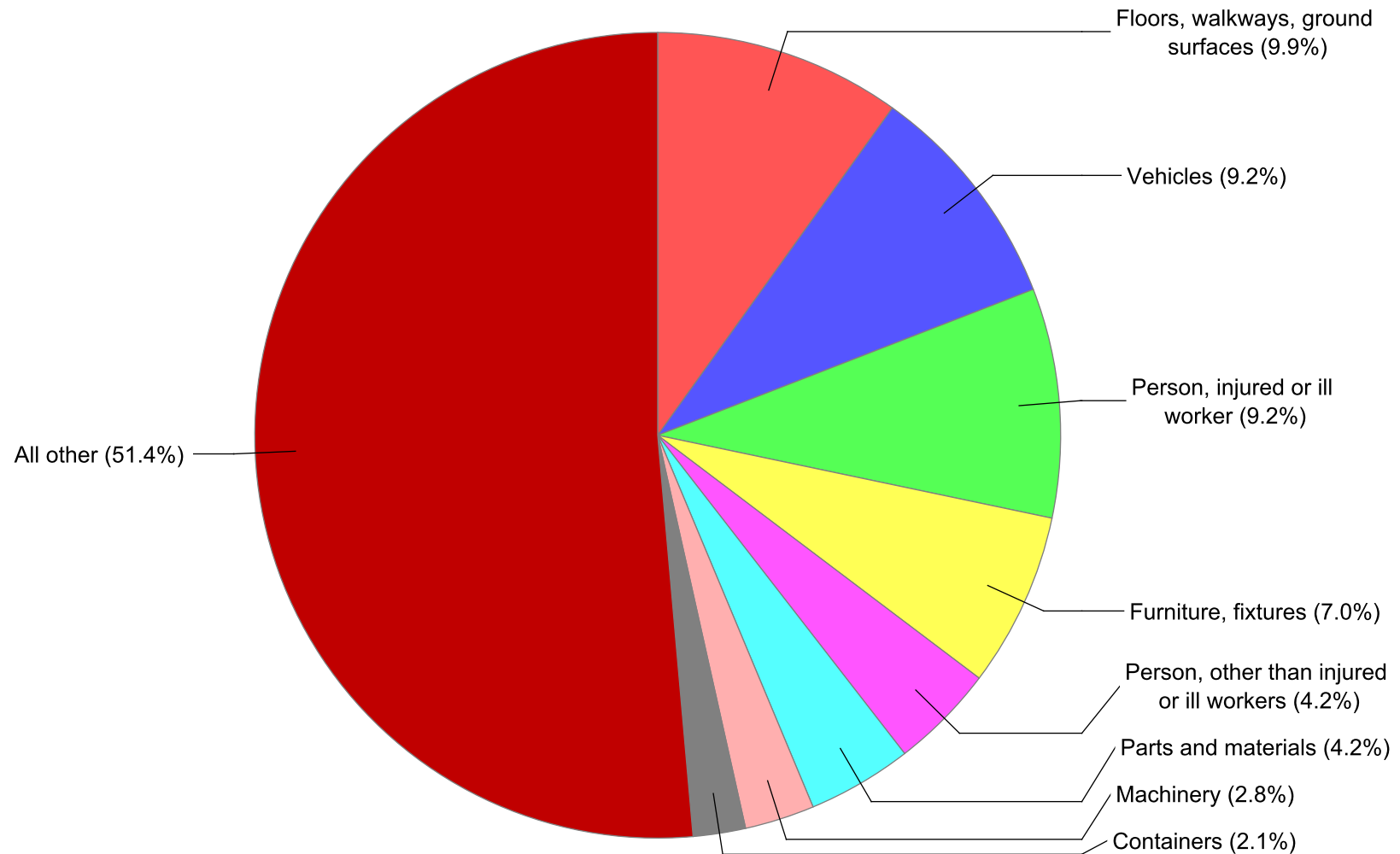


[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2015]

Distribution of injuries and illnesses by source, Missouri, Local government, 2013
[Total Cases = 1,420]

Category	Value
Handtools	-
Chemical, chemical products	-
Ladder	-
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	140
Vehicles	130
Person, injured or ill worker	130
Furniture, fixtures	100
Person, other than injured or ill workers	60
Parts and materials	60
Machinery	40
Containers	30
All other	730

Chart 20. Distribution of injuries and illnesses by source, Missouri, Local government, 2013
[Total Cases = 1,420]

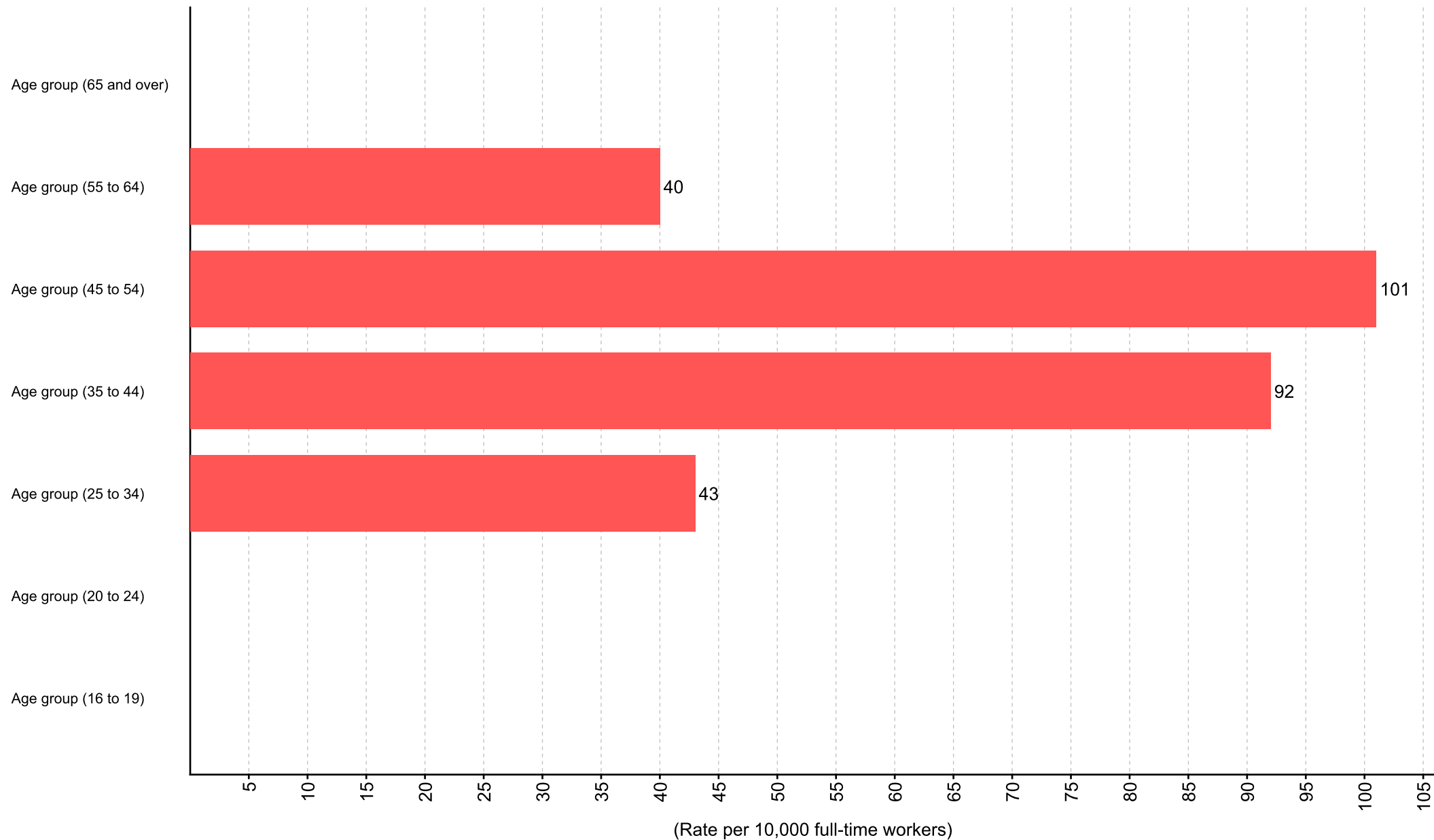


[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2015]

Incidence rate by age of worker, Missouri, Local government, 2013

Category	Value
Age group (65 and over)	-
Age group (55 to 64)	40
Age group (45 to 54)	101
Age group (35 to 44)	92
Age group (25 to 34)	43
Age group (20 to 24)	-
Age group (16 to 19)	-

Chart 21. Incidence rate by age of worker, Missouri, Local government, 2013

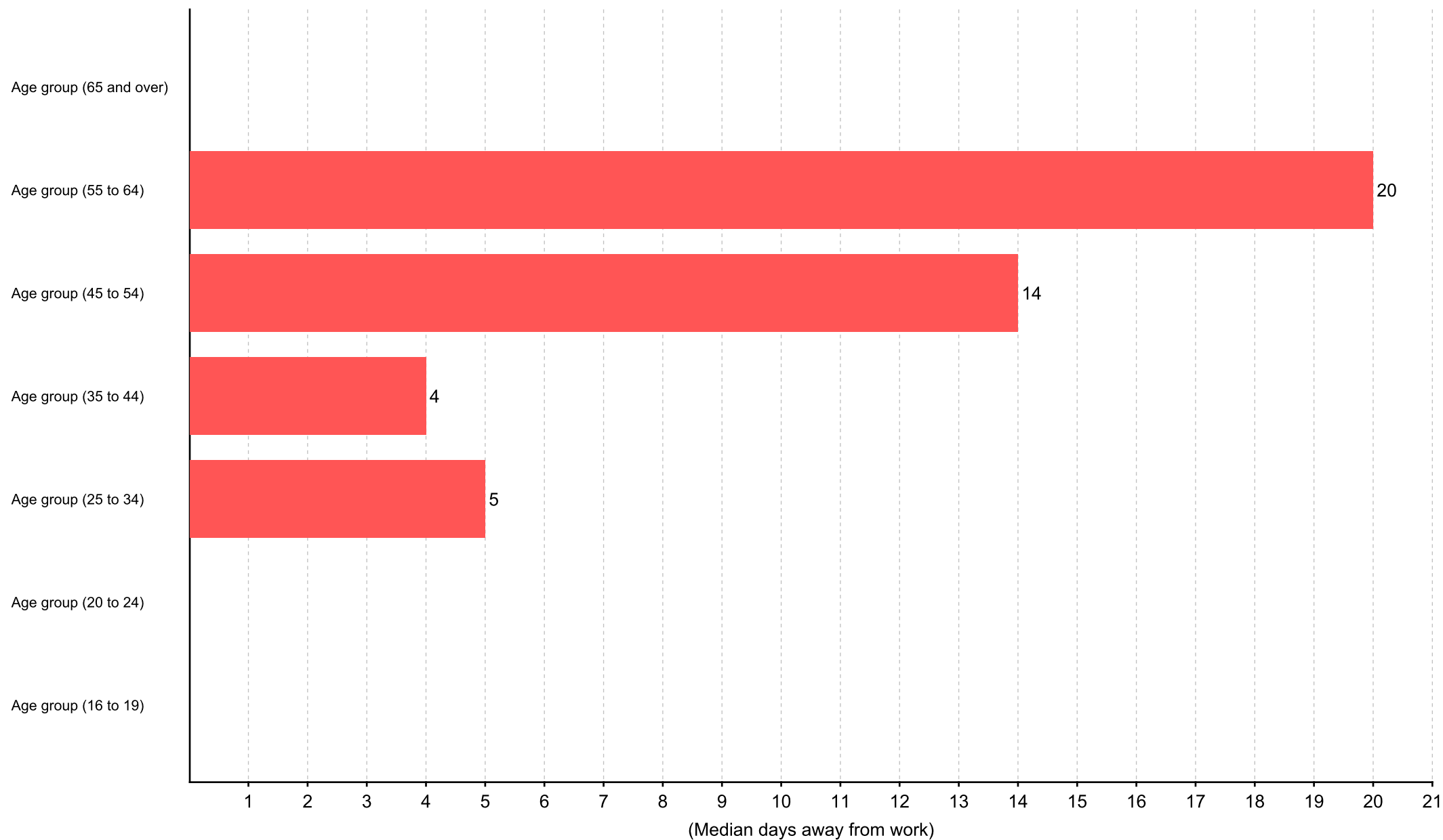


[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2015]

Median days away from work due to injuries and illnesses , Missouri, Local government, 2013

Category	Value
Age group (65 and over)	-
Age group (55 to 64)	20
Age group (45 to 54)	14
Age group (35 to 44)	4
Age group (25 to 34)	5
Age group (20 to 24)	-
Age group (16 to 19)	-

Chart 22. Median days away from work due to injuries and illnesses , Missouri, Local government, 2013



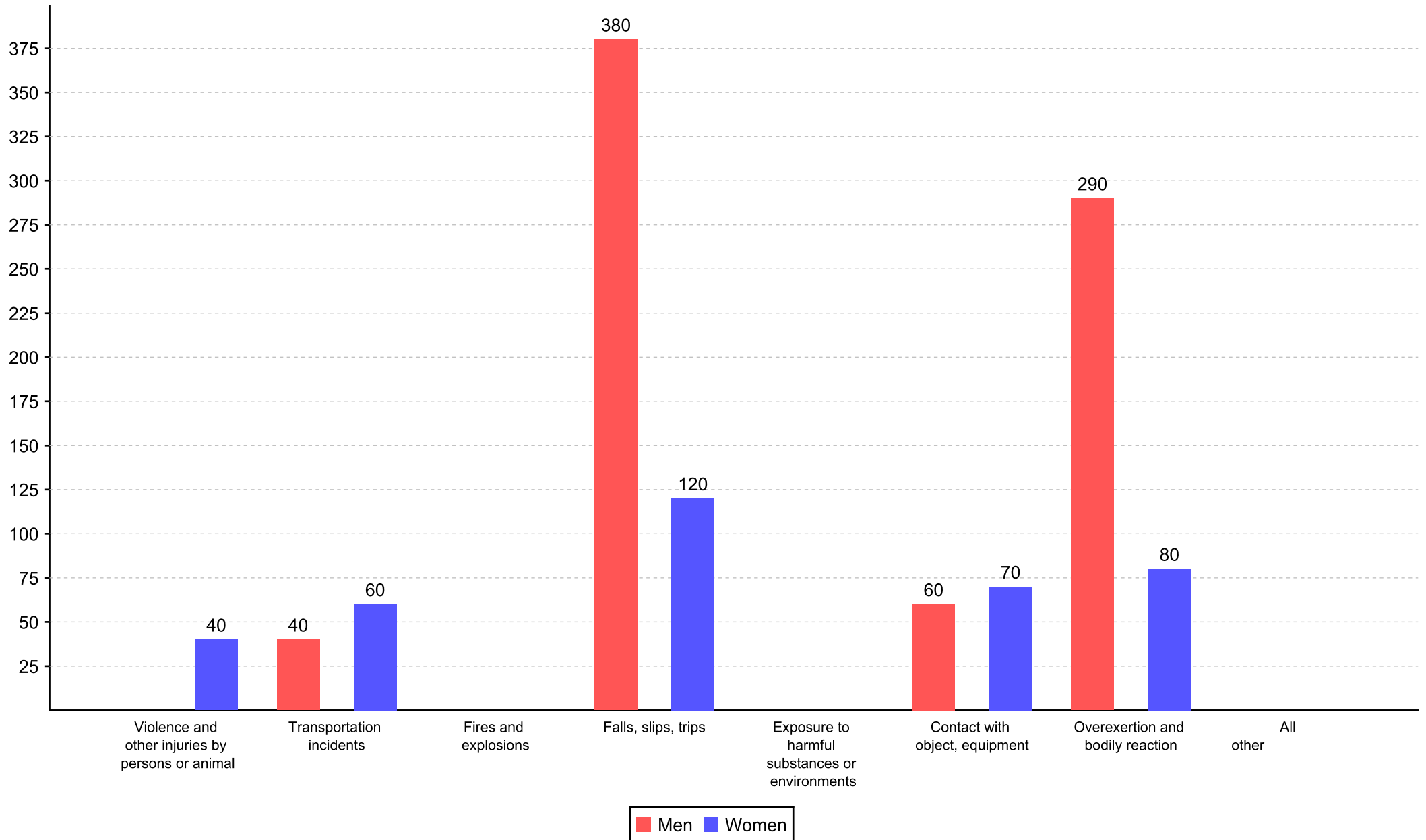
[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2015]

Number of injuries and illnesses by event or exposure and gender, Missouri, Local government, 2013

Category	Men	Women
Violence and other injuries by persons or animal	-	40
Transportation incidents	40	60
Fires and explosions	-	-
Falls, slips, trips	380	120
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	-	-
Contact with object, equipment	60	70
Overexertion and bodily reaction	290	80
All other	-	-

Chart 23. Number of injuries and illnesses by event or exposure and gender, Missouri, Local government, 2013

[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2015]

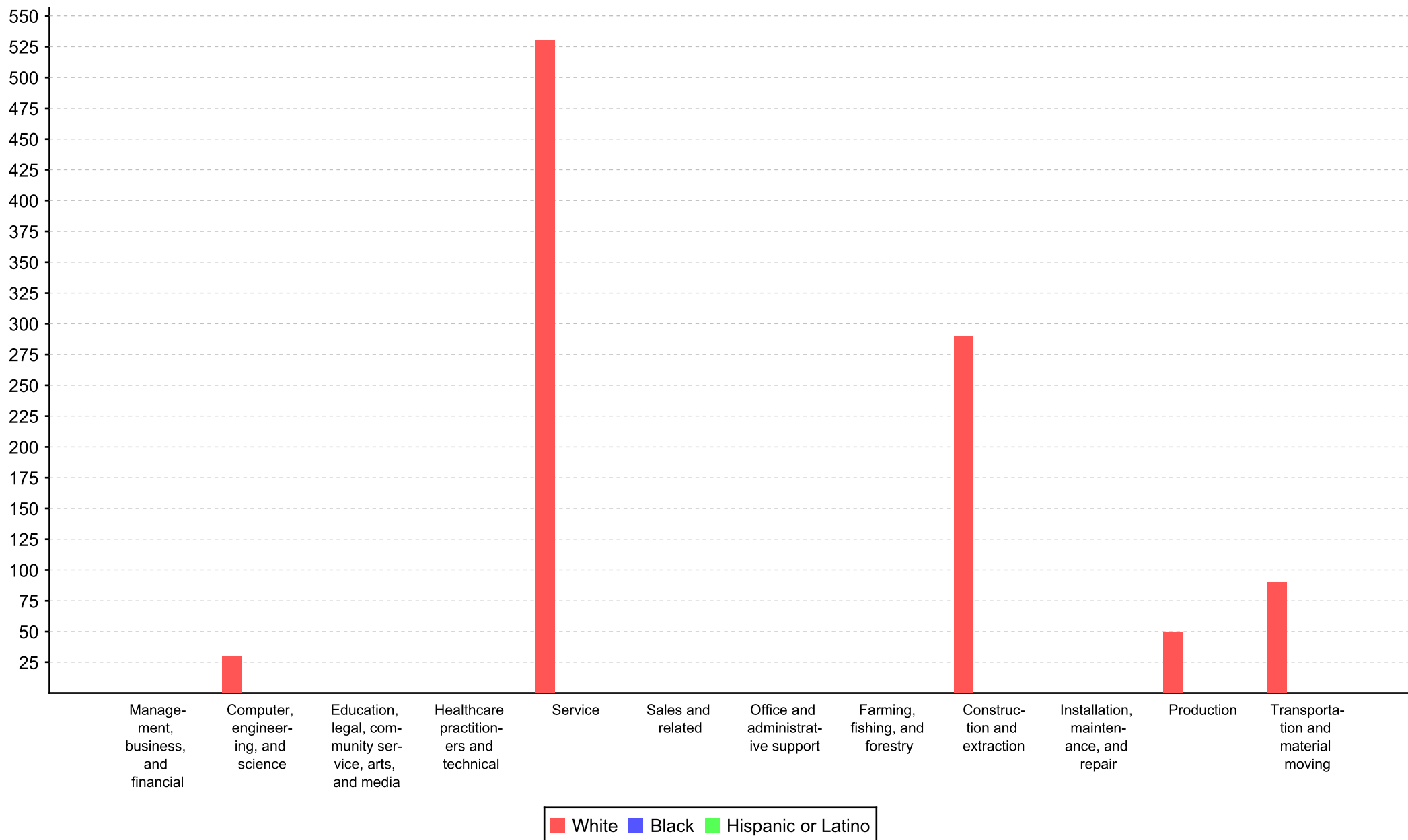


Number of injuries and illnesses to White, Black, and Hispanic or Latino workers, Missouri, Local government, 2013

Category	White	Black	Hispanic or Latino
Management, business, and financial	-	-	-
Computer, engineering, and science	30	-	-
Education, legal, community service, arts, and media	-	-	-
Healthcare practitioners and technical	-	-	-
Service	530	-	-
Sales and related	-	-	-
Office and administrative support	-	-	-
Farming, fishing, and forestry	-	-	-
Construction and extraction	290	-	-
Installation, maintenance, and repair	-	-	-
Production	50	-	-
Transportation and material moving	90	-	-

Chart 24. Number of injuries and illnesses to White, Black, and Hispanic or Latino workers, Missouri, Local government, 2013

[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2015]



Number of injuries and illnesses by major occupation and gender, Missouri, Local government, 2013

Category	Men	Women
Management, business, and financial	-	-
Computer, engineering, and science	30	-
Education, legal, community service, arts, and media	-	-
Healthcare practitioners and technical	-	40
Service	410	160
Sales and related	-	-
Office and administrative support	-	-
Farming, fishing, and forestry	-	-
Construction and extraction	300	-
Installation, maintenance, and repair	-	-
Production	50	-
Transportation and material moving	130	140

Chart 25. Number of injuries and illnesses by major occupation and gender, Missouri, Local government, 2013

[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2015]

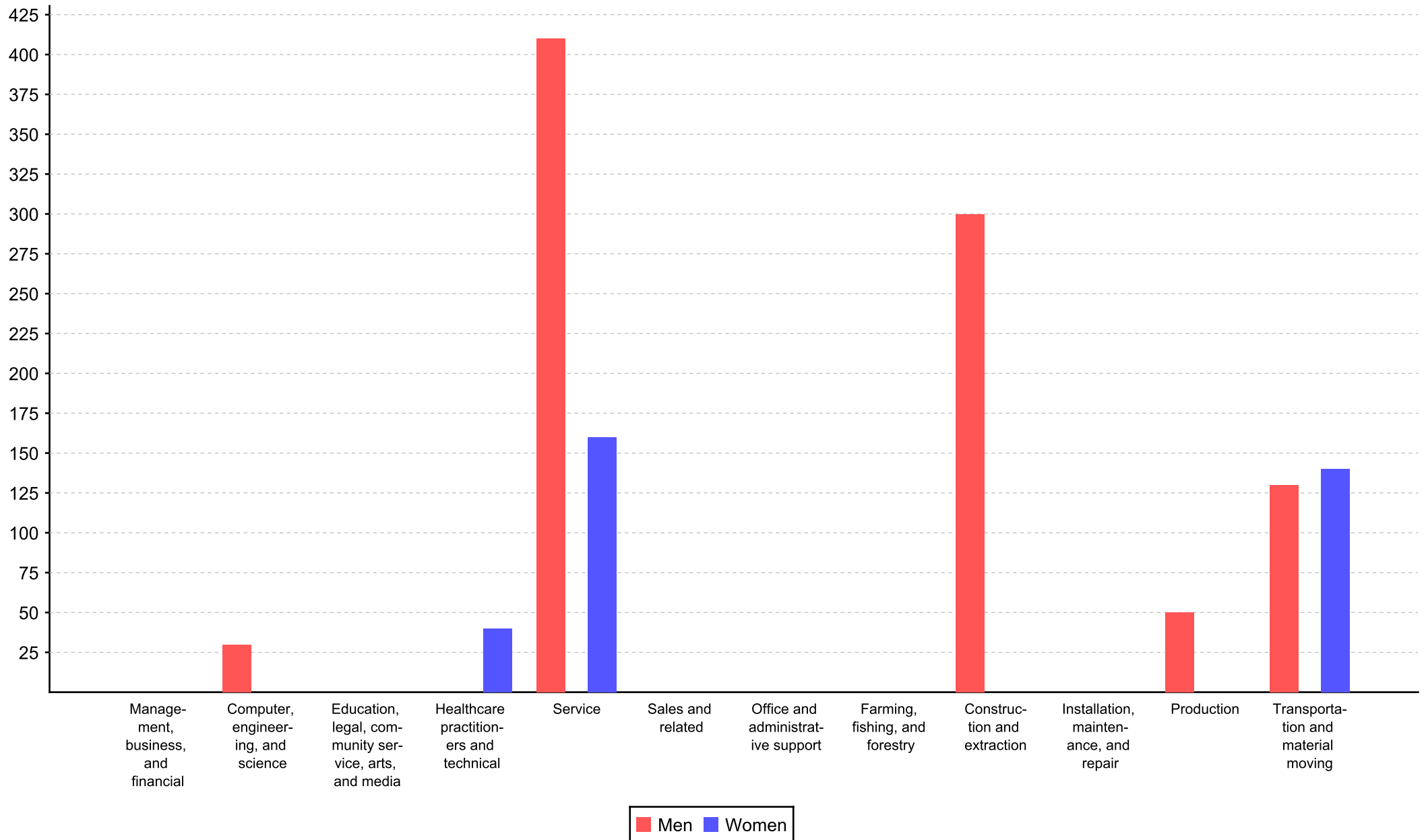
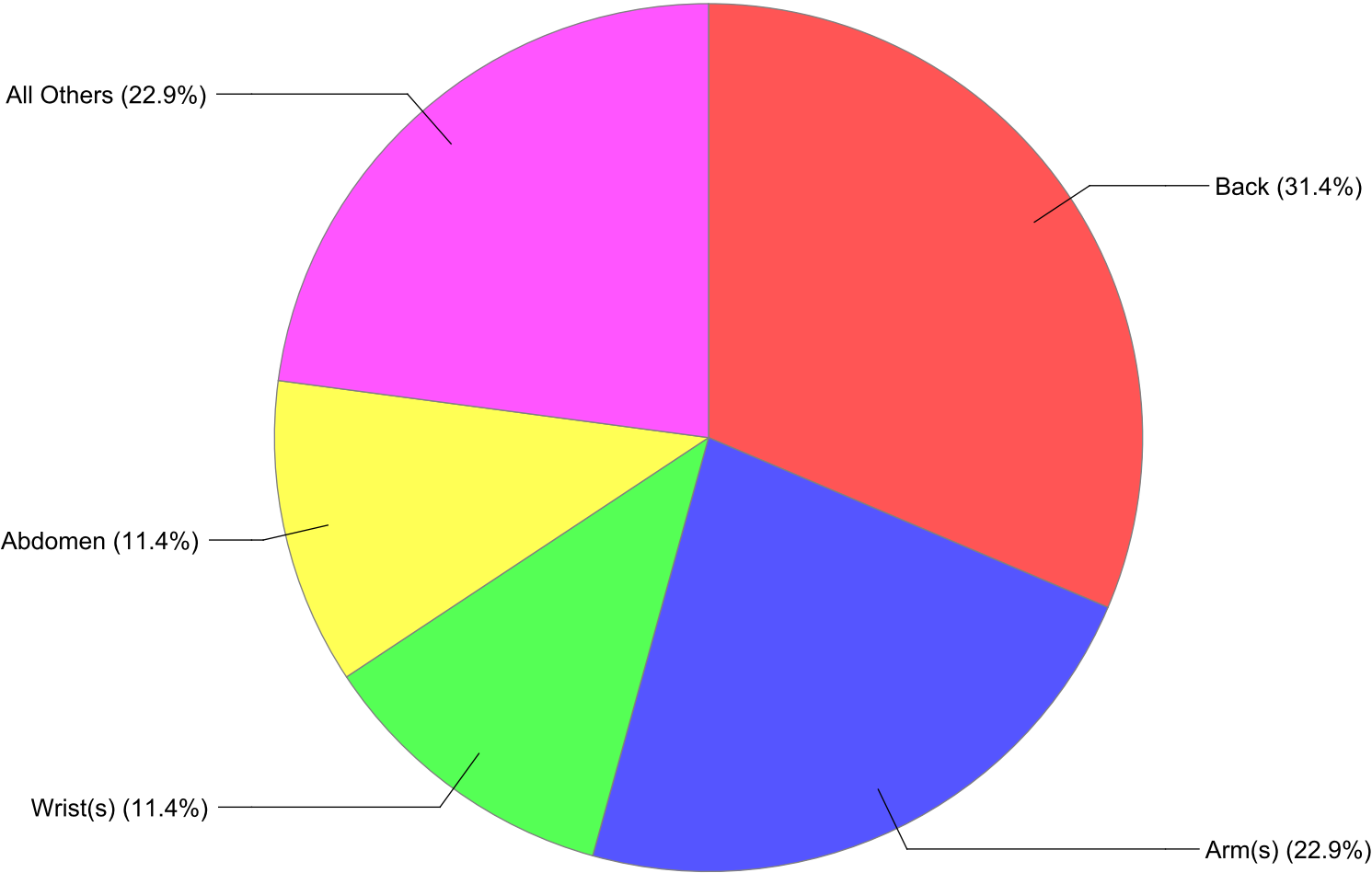


Chart 26. Distribution of musculoskeletal disorders by selected parts of body, Missouri, Local government, 2013
[Total Cases = 350]



[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2015]

Table 1. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by selected worker characteristics and major industry sector, Private industry, Missouri, 2013

Characteristic	Private industry ^{2,3,4}	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{5,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	14,870	3,790	130	1,430	2,230	11,080	4,460	--	540	1,800	2,530	1,150	450	--
Gender:														
Male	9,460	3,320	110	1,420	1,780	6,150	3,200	--	240	1,350	330	550	380	--
Female	5,360	470	20	--	450	4,890	1,220	--	300	450	2,200	610	70	--
Age:														
14 to 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 19	230	30	--	--	20	200	80	--	--	--	30	80	--	--
20 to 24	1,250	240	--	60	160	1,010	540	--	--	40	270	110	40	--
25 to 34	3,590	1,040	30	600	410	2,550	660	--	--	800	550	450	70	--
35 to 44	3,440	880	50	280	550	2,570	880	--	250	420	660	190	80	--
45 to 54	3,420	1,010	20	260	730	2,400	1,040	--	60	250	690	190	140	--
55 to 64	2,290	550	20	210	310	1,740	1,050	--	50	230	270	110	--	--
65 and over	660	50	--	--	50	610	210	--	150	60	60	20	110	--
Length of service with employer:														
Less than 3 months	2,240	420	20	220	180	1,820	360	--	--	880	430	130	--	--
3 to 11 months	2,720	710	20	210	480	2,010	820	--	210	210	500	240	40	--
1 to 5 years	4,730	950	30	340	580	3,770	1,520	--	80	440	920	500	300	--
More than 5 years	5,140	1,710	50	660	1,000	3,430	1,730	--	240	270	680	280	90	--
Race or ethnic origin ⁵ :														
White only	7,200	1,930	70	570	1,290	5,280	1,990	--	210	850	1,470	490	250	--
Black only	750	130	--	--	120	620	140	--	50	170	210	30	--	--
Hispanic or Latino only	280	120	--	50	60	160	50	--	--	40	--	50	--	--
Asian only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
American Indian or Alaskan Native only	30	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hispanic or Latino and other race	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multi-race	20	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported	6,580	1,610	50	810	740	4,970	2,270	--	280	740	840	570	160	--

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System -- United States, 2007) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not

reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁵ Race and ethnicity data do not add to total. Some cases may be counted as both "Multi-race" and "Hispanic and other" race.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, January 29, 2015

Table 2. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by selected worker characteristics and major industry sector, Private industry, Missouri, 2013

Characteristic	Private industry ^{2,3,4}	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	--	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	--
Gender:														
Male	63.6	87.6	84.6	99.3	79.8	55.5	71.7	--	44.4	75.0	13.0	47.8	84.4	--
Female	36.0	12.4	15.4	--	20.2	44.1	27.4	--	55.6	25.0	87.0	53.0	15.6	--
Age:														
14 to 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 19	1.5	.8	--	--	.9	1.8	1.8	--	--	--	1.2	7.0	--	--
20 to 24	8.4	6.3	--	4.2	7.2	9.1	12.1	--	--	2.2	10.7	9.6	8.9	--
25 to 34	24.1	27.4	23.1	42.0	18.4	23.0	14.8	--	--	44.4	21.7	39.1	15.6	--
35 to 44	23.1	23.2	38.5	19.6	24.7	23.2	19.7	--	46.3	23.3	26.1	16.5	17.8	--
45 to 54	23.0	26.6	15.4	18.2	32.7	21.7	23.3	--	11.1	13.9	27.3	16.5	31.1	--
55 to 64	15.4	14.5	15.4	14.7	13.9	15.7	23.5	--	9.3	12.8	10.7	9.6	--	--
65 and over	4.4	1.3	--	--	2.2	5.5	4.7	--	27.8	3.3	2.4	1.7	24.4	--
Length of service with employer:														
Less than 3 months	15.1	11.1	15.4	15.4	8.1	16.4	8.1	--	--	48.9	17.0	11.3	--	--
3 to 11 months	18.3	18.7	15.4	14.7	21.5	18.1	18.4	--	38.9	11.7	19.8	20.9	8.9	--
1 to 5 years	31.8	25.1	23.1	23.8	26.0	34.0	34.1	--	14.8	24.4	36.4	43.5	66.7	--
More than 5 years	34.6	45.1	38.5	46.2	44.8	31.0	38.8	--	44.4	15.0	26.9	24.3	20.0	--
Race or ethnic origin ⁵ :														
White only	48.4	50.9	53.8	39.9	57.8	47.7	44.6	--	38.9	47.2	58.1	42.6	55.6	--
Black only	5.0	3.4	--	--	5.4	5.6	3.1	--	9.3	9.4	8.3	2.6	--	--
Hispanic or Latino only	1.9	3.2	--	3.5	2.7	1.4	1.1	--	--	2.2	--	4.3	--	--
Asian only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
American Indian or Alaskan Native only	.2	--	--	--	--	.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hispanic or Latino and other race	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multi-race	.1	--	--	--	--	.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported	44.3	42.5	38.5	56.6	33.2	44.9	50.9	--	51.9	41.1	33.2	49.6	35.6	--

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System -- United States, 2007) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not

reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁵ Race and ethnicity data do not add to total. Some cases may be counted as both "Multi-race" and "Hispanic and other" race.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies, January 29, 2015. January 29, 2015

Table 3. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by major occupational group and major industry sector, Private industry, Missouri, 2013

Characteristic	Private industry ^{2,3,4}	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	14,870	3,790	130	1,430	2,230	11,080	4,460	--	540	1,800	2,530	1,150	450	--
Management occupations	600	80	--	50	30	520	90	--	230	70	60	50	--	--
Business and financial operations occupations	90	--	--	--	--	80	30	--	--	--	30	--	--	--
Computer and mathematical occupations	30	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Architecture and engineering occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Life, physical, and social science occupations	40	20	20	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Community and social service occupations	80	--	--	--	--	80	--	--	--	--	80	--	--	--
Legal occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education, training, and library occupations	90	--	--	--	--	90	--	--	--	--	70	--	--	--
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	40	--	--	--	--	40	--	--	--	--	--	20	--	--
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	630	--	--	--	--	630	--	--	--	--	600	--	--	--
Healthcare support occupations	700	--	--	--	--	700	--	--	--	--	690	--	--	--
Protective service occupations	140	--	--	--	--	140	30	--	--	50	40	--	--	--
Food preparation and serving related occupations	880	--	--	--	--	880	150	--	--	--	120	600	--	--
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	640	30	--	--	30	620	50	--	50	310	100	120	--	--
Personal care and service occupations	620	--	--	--	--	620	--	--	--	--	560	30	--	--
Sales and related occupations	1,160	20	--	--	--	1,140	990	--	--	70	--	60	--	--
Office and administrative support occupations	900	70	--	--	70	830	570	--	--	170	70	--	--	--
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	80	80	60	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations	1,410	1,280	--	1,200	60	130	50	--	--	70	--	--	--	--
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	1,080	210	--	80	130	860	390	--	30	40	60	50	180	--
Production occupations	1,800	1,370	--	30	1,330	430	350	--	--	20	20	--	--	--
Transportation and material moving occupations	3,830	620	--	50	560	3,210	1,730	--	190	920	--	200	150	--

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System -- United States, 2007 include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, January 29, 2015

Table 4. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by selected worker occupations and major industry sector, Private industry, Missouri, 2013

Occupation	Private industry ^{2,3,4}	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	14,870	3,790	130	1,430	2,230	11,080	4,460	--	540	1,800	2,530	1,150	450	--
Heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers	1,820	190	--	--	180	1,630	880	--	--	740	--	--	--	--
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	670	180	--	--	180	490	400	--	--	50	--	--	--	--
Personal care aides	560	--	--	--	--	560	--	--	--	--	550	--	--	--
Nursing assistants	550	--	--	--	--	550	--	--	--	--	540	--	--	--
Retail salespersons	450	--	--	--	--	450	430	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maintenance and repair workers, general	420	80	--	--	70	340	130	--	--	40	60	40	40	--
Light truck or delivery services drivers	370	60	--	--	40	310	250	--	--	40	--	--	--	--
Carpenters	350	340	--	340	--	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Stock clerks and order fillers	280	--	--	--	--	270	270	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	270	--	--	--	--	270	--	--	40	90	60	90	--	--
Registered nurses	260	--	--	--	--	260	--	--	--	--	250	--	--	--
Electricians	260	260	--	250	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing, technical and scientific products	250	--	--	--	--	250	250	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Food preparation workers	240	--	--	--	--	240	90	--	--	--	--	140	--	--
First-line supervisors of retail sales workers	230	--	--	--	--	230	180	--	--	--	--	30	--	--
Butchers and meat cutters	230	--	--	--	--	230	230	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	220	--	--	--	--	210	40	--	--	120	30	--	--	--
Driver/sales workers	220	--	--	--	--	220	--	--	--	--	--	200	--	--
Construction laborers	190	180	--	170	--	20	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Welding, soldering, and brazing machine setters, operators, and tenders	160	160	--	--	160	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	150	--	--	--	--	150	--	--	--	--	--	150	--	--
Cleaners of vehicles and equipment	150	--	--	--	--	140	--	--	--	--	--	--	130	--
Plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters	150	140	--	140	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Office clerks, general	130	--	--	--	--	110	40	--	--	70	--	--	--	--
First-line supervisors of mechanics, installers, and repairers	130	--	--	--	--	120	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Landscaping and groundskeeping workers	120	--	--	--	--	110	--	--	--	80	--	--	--	--

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System -- United States, 2007 include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, January 29, 2015

Table 5. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector, Private industry, Missouri, 2013

Characteristic	Private industry ^{2,3,4}	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	14,870	3,790	130	1,430	2,230	11,080	4,460	--	540	1,800	2,530	1,150	450	--
Nature of injury, illness:														
Fractures	1,630	570	20	280	270	1,060	360	--	180	150	150	140	40	--
Sprains, strains, tears	4,990	1,030	30	390	610	3,960	1,520	--	240	530	950	410	210	--
Amputations	110	40	--	--	40	70	50	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bruise, contusions	1,050	240	--	120	110	800	400	--	--	80	220	70	--	--
Chemical burns and corrosions	20	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Heat (thermal) burns	140	20	--	--	20	120	30	--	--	--	--	70	--	--
Soreness, pain	3,230	560	20	210	330	2,680	770	--	50	860	780	210	--	--
Cuts, lacerations, punctures	1,550	600	--	290	300	950	510	--	--	60	60	150	160	--
Cuts, lacerations	1,470	580	--	290	290	890	500	--	--	50	40	140	140	--
Punctures (except gunshot wounds)	80	20	--	--	20	60	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--
Carpal tunnel syndrome	200	120	--	--	110	90	50	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tendonitis	20	--	--	--	--	20	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple traumatic injuries	70	--	--	--	--	60	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
With sprains and other injuries	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
With fractures and other injuries	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Part of body affected:														
Head	1,100	220	20	30	170	880	550	--	--	60	150	60	40	--
Eye	270	110	20	30	60	160	80	--	--	--	20	40	--	--
Neck	200	80	--	--	70	120	50	--	--	30	30	--	--	--
Trunk	3,050	630	30	310	290	2,430	1,050	--	240	150	650	200	70	--
Back	2,350	420	20	220	190	1,930	780	--	230	90	530	170	60	--
Upper extremities	6,180	1,890	30	670	1,180	4,290	1,680	--	220	1,080	640	370	260	--
Shoulder	1,600	410	--	90	310	1,190	600	--	--	130	280	30	120	--
Arm	850	170	--	40	120	680	270	--	150	140	60	50	--	--
Wrist	770	230	--	40	180	550	170	--	40	60	180	70	--	--
Hand	2,150	1,040	20	490	530	1,110	570	--	--	120	90	190	120	--
Lower extremities	2,910	760	40	340	380	2,150	860	--	50	350	540	270	70	--
Knee	1,140	200	20	80	100	940	420	--	--	110	260	110	--	--
Ankle	630	200	--	130	70	430	110	--	30	110	120	30	--	--
Foot	700	200	--	60	140	500	180	--	--	100	120	70	--	--
Toe, toenail	130	40	--	--	20	90	40	--	--	30	--	--	--	--
Body systems	160	40	--	--	30	120	40	--	--	--	50	20	--	--
Multiple	1,260	170	--	50	110	1,090	230	--	--	120	470	230	--	--
Source of injury, illness:														
Chemical, chemical products	130	40	--	--	30	90	50	--	--	--	20	--	--	--
Containers	1,420	250	--	50	200	1,170	830	--	--	160	40	100	--	--
Furniture, fixtures	440	80	--	--	60	360	150	--	--	70	70	30	--	--
Machinery	800	350	--	40	300	450	180	--	--	30	30	80	120	--
Parts and materials	1,210	640	20	280	340	570	290	--	--	60	40	30	130	--
Person, injured or ill worker	2,350	650	--	190	440	1,700	650	--	180	280	300	160	--	--
Worker motion or position	2,310	650	--	190	440	1,660	640	--	180	270	290	160	--	--
Person, other than injured or ill workers	1,090	--	--	--	--	1,090	--	--	--	--	1,020	--	--	--
Health care patient	970	--	--	--	--	970	--	--	--	--	960	--	--	--
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	2,200	470	20	200	250	1,720	500	--	230	170	480	280	40	--
Ladder	320	90	--	60	30	230	120	--	--	60	--	20	--	--
Handtools	1,080	620	--	440	170	460	330	--	--	40	20	50	--	--

Table 5. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector, Private industry, Missouri, 2013

Characteristic	Private industry ^{2,3,4}	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Vehicles	2,510	240	--	30	200	2,280	1,040	--	30	810	180	210	--	--
Trucks	1,580	120	--	--	120	1,450	670	--	--	750	--	--	--	--
Cart, dolly, hand truck - nonpowered	110	20	--	--	--	100	50	--	--	--	20	--	--	--
Event or exposure:														
Violence and other injuries by persons or animal	380	30	--	--	--	360	30	--	--	20	280	--	--	--
Intentional injury by other person	120	--	--	--	--	120	--	--	--	--	100	--	--	--
Injury by person - unintentional or intent unknown	90	--	--	--	--	90	--	--	--	--	70	--	--	--
Animal and insect related incidents	170	20	--	--	--	140	20	--	--	--	110	--	--	--
Transportation incidents	1,510	80	--	--	60	1,420	490	--	30	710	140	50	--	--
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	1,420	40	--	--	20	1,380	460	--	30	710	130	50	--	--
Fires and explosions	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Falls, slips, trips	3,670	880	30	430	420	2,790	1,050	--	390	260	670	340	40	--
Slips, trips without fall	490	50	--	30	30	440	130	--	150	30	120	--	--	--
Fall on same level	2,280	560	--	270	280	1,720	600	--	230	150	470	240	--	--
Fall to lower level	860	260	--	140	110	600	300	--	--	70	80	90	--	--
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	410	120	--	--	110	290	90	--	--	--	80	90	--	--
Contact with object, equipment	4,070	1,520	50	610	870	2,540	1,270	--	--	300	340	290	330	--
Struck by object or equipment	2,510	980	--	530	440	1,530	760	--	--	160	240	170	190	--
Struck against object or equipment	840	160	--	40	110	680	290	--	--	90	90	70	130	--
Caught in or compressed by object or equipment	570	310	--	--	280	260	180	--	--	30	20	20	--	--
Overexertion and bodily reaction	4,810	1,150	40	350	760	3,660	1,530	--	70	490	1,020	380	70	--
Repetitive motion involving microtasks	510	250	--	--	240	260	150	--	--	40	20	30	--	--
Overexertion in lifting or lowering	1,680	300	20	70	210	1,380	670	--	30	210	240	190	40	--

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System -- United States, 2007 include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not

reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, January 29, 2015

Table 6. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector, Private industry, Missouri, 2013

Characteristic	Private industry 2,3,4	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	--	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	--
Nature of injury, illness:														
Fractures	11.0	15.0	15.4	19.6	12.1	9.6	8.1	--	33.3	8.3	5.9	12.2	8.9	--
Sprains, strains, tears	33.6	27.2	23.1	27.3	27.4	35.7	34.1	--	44.4	29.4	37.5	35.7	46.7	--
Amputations	.7	1.1	--	--	1.8	.6	1.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bruise, contusions	7.1	6.3	--	8.4	4.9	7.2	9.0	--	--	4.4	8.7	6.1	--	--
Chemical burns and corrosions	.1	--	--	--	--	.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Heat (thermal) burns	.9	.5	--	--	.9	1.1	.7	--	--	--	--	6.1	--	--
Soreness, pain	21.7	14.8	15.4	14.7	14.8	24.2	17.3	--	9.3	47.8	30.8	18.3	--	--
Cuts, lacerations, punctures	10.4	15.8	--	20.3	13.5	8.6	11.4	--	--	3.3	2.4	13.0	35.6	--
Cuts, lacerations	9.9	15.3	--	20.3	13.0	8.0	11.2	--	--	2.8	1.6	12.2	31.1	--
Punctures (except gunshot wounds)	.5	.5	--	--	.9	.5	--	--	--	--	.8	--	--	--
Carpal tunnel syndrome	1.3	3.2	--	--	4.9	.8	1.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tendonitis	.1	--	--	--	--	.2	.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple traumatic injuries	.5	--	--	--	--	.5	.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
With sprains and other injuries	.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
With fractures and other injuries	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Part of body affected:														
Head	7.4	5.8	15.4	2.1	7.6	7.9	12.3	--	--	3.3	5.9	5.2	8.9	--
Eye	1.8	2.9	15.4	2.1	2.7	1.4	1.8	--	--	--	.8	3.5	--	--
Neck	1.3	2.1	--	--	3.1	1.1	1.1	--	--	1.7	1.2	--	--	--
Trunk	20.5	16.6	23.1	21.7	13.0	21.9	23.5	--	44.4	8.3	25.7	17.4	15.6	--
Back	15.8	11.1	15.4	15.4	8.5	17.4	17.5	--	42.6	5.0	20.9	14.8	13.3	--
Upper extremities	41.6	49.9	23.1	46.9	52.9	38.7	37.7	--	40.7	60.0	25.3	32.2	57.8	--
Shoulder	10.8	10.8	--	6.3	13.9	10.7	13.5	--	--	7.2	11.1	2.6	26.7	--
Arm	5.7	4.5	--	2.8	5.4	6.1	6.1	--	27.8	7.8	2.4	4.3	--	--
Wrist	5.2	6.1	--	2.8	8.1	5.0	3.8	--	7.4	3.3	7.1	6.1	--	--
Hand	14.5	27.4	15.4	34.3	23.8	10.0	12.8	--	--	6.7	3.6	16.5	26.7	--
Lower extremities	19.6	20.1	30.8	23.8	17.0	19.4	19.3	--	9.3	19.4	21.3	23.5	15.6	--
Knee	7.7	5.3	15.4	5.6	4.5	8.5	9.4	--	--	6.1	10.3	9.6	--	--
Ankle	4.2	5.3	--	9.1	3.1	3.9	2.5	--	5.6	6.1	4.7	2.6	--	--
Foot	4.7	5.3	--	4.2	6.3	4.5	4.0	--	--	5.6	4.7	6.1	--	--
Toe, toenail	.9	1.1	--	--	.9	.8	.9	--	--	1.7	--	--	--	--
Body systems	1.1	1.1	--	--	1.3	1.1	.9	--	--	--	2.0	1.7	--	--
Multiple	8.5	4.5	--	3.5	4.9	9.8	5.2	--	--	6.7	18.6	20.0	--	--
Source of injury, illness:														
Chemical, chemical products	.9	1.1	--	--	1.3	.8	1.1	--	--	--	.8	--	--	--
Containers	9.5	6.6	--	3.5	9.0	10.6	18.6	--	--	8.9	1.6	8.7	--	--
Furniture, fixtures	3.0	2.1	--	--	2.7	3.2	3.4	--	--	3.9	2.8	2.6	--	--
Machinery	5.4	9.2	--	2.8	13.5	4.1	4.0	--	--	1.7	1.2	7.0	26.7	--
Parts and materials	8.1	16.9	15.4	19.6	15.2	5.1	6.5	--	--	3.3	1.6	2.6	28.9	--
Person, injured or ill worker	15.8	17.2	--	13.3	19.7	15.3	14.6	--	33.3	15.6	11.9	13.9	--	--
Worker motion or position	15.5	17.2	--	13.3	19.7	15.0	14.3	--	33.3	15.0	11.5	13.9	--	--
Person, other than injured or ill workers	7.3	--	--	--	--	9.8	--	--	--	--	40.3	--	--	--
Health care patient	6.5	--	--	--	--	8.8	--	--	--	--	37.9	--	--	--
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	14.8	12.4	15.4	14.0	11.2	15.5	11.2	--	42.6	9.4	19.0	24.3	8.9	--
Ladder	2.2	2.4	--	4.2	1.3	2.1	2.7	--	--	3.3	--	1.7	--	--
Handtools	7.3	16.4	--	30.8	7.6	4.2	7.4	--	--	2.2	.8	4.3	--	--

Table 6. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector, Private industry, Missouri, 2013

Characteristic	Private industry ^{2,3,4}	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Vehicles	16.9	6.3	--	2.1	9.0	20.6	23.3	--	5.6	45.0	7.1	18.3	--	--
Trucks	10.6	3.2	--	--	5.4	13.1	15.0	--	--	41.7	--	--	--	--
Cart, dolly, hand truck - nonpowered	.7	.5	--	--	--	.9	1.1	--	--	--	.8	--	--	--
Event or exposure:														
Violence and other injuries by persons or animal	2.6	.8	--	--	--	3.2	.7	--	--	1.1	11.1	--	--	--
Intentional injury by other person	.8	--	--	--	--	1.1	--	--	--	--	4.0	--	--	--
Injury by person - unintentional or intent unknown	.6	--	--	--	--	.8	--	--	--	--	2.8	--	--	--
Animal and insect related incidents	1.1	.5	--	--	--	1.3	.4	--	--	--	4.3	--	--	--
Transportation incidents	10.2	2.1	--	--	2.7	12.8	11.0	--	5.6	39.4	5.5	4.3	--	--
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	9.5	1.1	--	--	.9	12.5	10.3	--	5.6	39.4	5.1	4.3	--	--
Fires and explosions	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Falls, slips, trips	24.7	23.2	23.1	30.1	18.8	25.2	23.5	--	72.2	14.4	26.5	29.6	8.9	--
Slips, trips without fall	3.3	1.3	--	2.1	1.3	4.0	2.9	--	27.8	1.7	4.7	--	--	--
Fall on same level	15.3	14.8	--	18.9	12.6	15.5	13.5	--	42.6	8.3	18.6	20.9	--	--
Fall to lower level	5.8	6.9	--	9.8	4.9	5.4	6.7	--	--	3.9	3.2	7.8	--	--
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	2.8	3.2	--	--	4.9	2.6	2.0	--	--	--	3.2	7.8	--	--
Contact with object, equipment	27.4	40.1	38.5	42.7	39.0	22.9	28.5	--	--	16.7	13.4	25.2	73.3	--
Struck by object or equipment	16.9	25.9	--	37.1	19.7	13.8	17.0	--	--	8.9	9.5	14.8	42.2	--
Struck against object or equipment	5.6	4.2	--	2.8	4.9	6.1	6.5	--	--	5.0	3.6	6.1	28.9	--
Caught in or compressed by object or equipment	3.8	8.2	--	--	12.6	2.3	4.0	--	--	1.7	.8	1.7	--	--
Overexertion and bodily reaction	32.3	30.3	30.8	24.5	34.1	33.0	34.3	--	13.0	27.2	40.3	33.0	15.6	--
Repetitive motion involving microtasks	3.4	6.6	--	--	10.8	2.3	3.4	--	--	2.2	.8	2.6	--	--
Overexertion in lifting or lowering	11.3	7.9	15.4	4.9	9.4	12.5	15.0	--	5.6	11.7	9.5	16.5	8.9	--

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System -- United States, 2007 include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, January 29, 2015

Table 7. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers for selected characteristics and major industry sector, Private industry, Missouri, 2013

Characteristic	Private industry ^{2,3,4}	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	81.2	106.9	107.2	150.5	90.1	75.1	101.1	--	36.6	60.7	77.8	69.4	87.6	--
Nature of injury, illness:														
Fractures	8.9	16.0	15.9	29.9	10.7	7.2	8.3	--	12.4	5.1	4.6	8.7	8.7	--
Sprains, strains, tears	27.3	29.0	25.8	41.1	24.4	26.9	34.5	--	16.6	17.7	29.1	24.7	41.7	--
Amputations	.6	1.2	--	--	1.5	.5	1.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bruise, contusions	5.7	6.9	--	12.7	4.5	5.5	9.0	--	--	2.8	6.7	4.5	--	--
Chemical burns and corrosions	.1	--	--	--	--	.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Heat (thermal) burns	.8	.6	--	--	.8	.8	.6	--	--	--	--	4.2	--	--
Soreness, pain	17.7	15.7	15.1	22.3	13.2	18.1	17.5	--	3.3	29.0	23.9	12.7	--	--
Cuts, lacerations, punctures	8.5	16.9	--	30.8	12.3	6.5	11.6	--	--	2.1	1.7	9.1	32.1	--
Cuts, lacerations	8.0	16.3	--	30.2	11.6	6.0	11.4	--	--	1.8	1.3	8.7	27.8	--
Punctures (except gunshot wounds)	.5	.6	--	--	.7	.4	--	--	--	--	.5	--	--	--
Carpal tunnel syndrome	1.1	3.3	--	--	4.4	.6	1.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tendonitis	.1	--	--	--	--	.1	.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple traumatic injuries	.4	--	--	--	--	.4	.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
With sprains and other injuries	.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
With fractures and other injuries	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Part of body affected:														
Head	6.0	6.3	18.8	3.6	6.8	5.9	12.5	--	--	1.9	4.6	3.7	8.4	--
Eye	1.5	3.0	14.6	2.8	2.5	1.1	1.8	--	--	--	.5	2.7	--	--
Neck	1.1	2.4	--	--	2.7	.8	1.2	--	--	1.1	.8	--	--	--
Trunk	16.7	17.7	21.9	32.9	11.6	16.4	23.7	--	16.1	5.1	20.1	11.9	12.7	--
Back	12.8	11.9	14.2	22.7	7.6	13.1	17.6	--	15.8	3.0	16.4	10.3	11.3	--
Upper extremities	33.7	53.2	26.7	70.5	47.9	29.1	38.0	--	15.1	36.5	19.7	22.5	51.2	--
Shoulder	8.7	11.5	--	9.4	12.5	8.1	13.6	--	--	4.4	8.5	2.0	22.8	--
Arm	4.7	4.8	--	4.7	5.0	4.6	6.1	--	10.4	4.8	1.9	2.7	--	--
Wrist	4.2	6.3	--	4.3	7.4	3.7	3.9	--	2.7	2.0	5.4	4.5	--	--
Hand	11.7	29.3	14.9	51.4	21.5	7.5	12.9	--	--	3.9	2.9	11.5	23.4	--
Lower extremities	15.9	21.3	32.0	35.4	15.4	14.6	19.6	--	3.3	11.9	16.5	16.0	14.6	--
Knee	6.3	5.7	18.2	8.6	4.0	6.4	9.6	--	--	3.6	8.0	6.7	--	--
Ankle	3.5	5.7	--	13.9	2.7	2.9	2.4	--	2.3	3.8	3.6	1.9	--	--
Foot	3.9	5.8	--	5.9	5.8	3.4	4.0	--	--	3.4	3.8	4.0	--	--
Toe, toenail	.7	1.2	--	--	1.0	.6	1.0	--	--	1.1	--	--	--	--
Body systems	.9	1.1	--	--	1.3	.8	1.0	--	--	--	1.5	1.2	--	--
Multiple	6.9	4.8	--	5.6	4.4	7.4	5.1	--	--	4.1	14.3	13.6	--	--
Source of injury, illness:														
Chemical, chemical products	.7	1.0	--	--	1.4	.6	1.2	--	--	--	.7	--	--	--
Containers	7.8	7.1	--	4.7	8.1	7.9	18.9	--	--	5.5	1.4	6.0	--	--
Furniture, fixtures	2.4	2.2	--	--	2.4	2.4	3.3	--	--	2.3	2.3	1.7	--	--
Machinery	4.4	9.9	--	3.9	12.2	3.1	4.1	--	--	1.1	.9	5.0	22.9	--
Parts and materials	6.6	18.0	12.8	29.7	13.8	3.9	6.6	--	--	2.1	1.4	1.7	25.9	--
Person, injured or ill worker	12.8	18.3	--	20.3	17.9	11.5	14.8	--	12.0	9.3	9.4	9.9	--	--
Worker motion or position	12.6	18.2	--	20.3	17.8	11.2	14.4	--	12.0	9.2	9.0	9.4	--	--
Person, other than injured or ill workers	6.0	--	--	--	--	7.4	--	--	--	--	31.3	--	--	--
Health care patient	5.3	--	--	--	--	6.6	--	--	--	--	29.6	--	--	--
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	12.0	13.3	19.0	21.4	10.0	11.7	11.4	--	15.7	5.7	14.8	16.8	8.7	--
Ladder	1.8	2.6	--	6.2	1.3	1.6	2.8	--	--	2.0	--	1.0	--	--
Handtools	5.9	17.5	--	46.6	7.1	3.1	7.4	--	--	1.2	.5	3.2	--	--
Vehicles	13.7	6.7	--	3.0	8.0	15.4	23.6	--	2.2	27.3	5.4	12.3	--	--
Trucks	8.6	3.5	--	--	4.8	9.8	15.2	--	--	25.2	--	--	--	--
Cart, dolly, hand truck - nonpowered	.6	.5	--	--	--	.7	1.2	--	--	--	.6	--	--	--

Table 7. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers for selected characteristics and major industry sector, Private industry, Missouri, 2013

Characteristic	Private industry ^{2,3,4}	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Event or exposure:														
Violence and other injuries by persons or animal	2.1	.8	--	--	--	2.4	.7	--	--	.8	8.5	--	--	--
Intentional injury by other person	.7	--	--	--	--	.8	--	--	--	--	3.1	--	--	--
Injury by person - unintentional or intent unknown	.5	--	--	--	--	.6	--	--	--	--	2.0	--	--	--
Animal and insect related incidents	.9	.7	--	--	--	1.0	.5	--	--	--	3.3	--	--	--
Transportation incidents	8.2	2.3	--	--	2.4	9.7	11.1	--	2.2	23.9	4.2	3.0	--	--
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	7.8	1.2	--	--	1.0	9.4	10.4	--	2.2	23.7	4.1	2.7	--	--
Fires and explosions	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Falls, slips, trips	20.1	24.9	25.7	45.4	17.0	18.9	23.7	--	26.5	8.7	20.7	20.2	8.7	--
Slips, trips without fall	2.7	1.5	--	2.7	1.1	3.0	2.9	--	10.3	1.2	3.6	--	--	--
Fall on same level	12.5	15.8	--	28.1	11.3	11.7	13.6	--	15.7	5.0	14.5	14.2	--	--
Fall to lower level	4.7	7.3	--	14.6	4.2	4.1	6.7	--	--	2.4	2.6	5.4	--	--
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	2.2	3.4	--	--	4.6	2.0	2.1	--	--	--	2.5	5.4	--	--
Contact with object, equipment	22.2	42.9	39.6	64.0	35.0	17.2	28.7	--	--	10.0	10.5	17.2	63.5	--
Struck by object or equipment	13.7	27.6	--	55.7	17.8	10.4	17.1	--	--	5.3	7.3	10.5	36.8	--
Struck against object or equipment	4.6	4.5	--	3.7	4.5	4.6	6.6	--	--	3.1	2.6	4.2	26.0	--
Caught in or compressed by object or equipment	3.1	8.7	--	--	11.5	1.8	4.0	--	--	1.2	.5	1.3	--	--
Overexertion and bodily reaction	26.3	32.4	32.7	37.0	30.6	24.8	34.7	--	4.8	16.6	31.4	23.0	13.6	--
Repetitive motion involving microtasks	2.8	7.1	--	--	9.9	1.8	3.5	--	--	1.5	.6	1.8	--	--
Overexertion in lifting or lowering	9.2	8.5	12.6	7.9	8.5	9.4	15.1	--	2.2	7.0	7.4	11.7	7.5	--

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses
EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year
20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

³ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁴ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System -- United States, 2007) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁵ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, January 29, 2015

Table 8. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected worker characteristics and number of days away from work, Private industry, Missouri, 2013

[illegible]

Table 8. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected worker characteristics and number of days away from work, Private industry, Missouri, 2013

[illegible]

Table 9. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by major occupational group and number of days away from work, Private industry, Missouri, 2013

Occupation	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total	100.0	12.2	12.0	19.5	13.7	10.8	6.0	25.9	7
Management occupations	100.0	23.3	38.3	16.7	3.3	3.3	3.3	13.3	2
Business and financial operations occupations	100.0	--	22.2	--	22.2	22.2	--	--	8
Computer and mathematical occupations	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5
Architecture and engineering occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Life, physical, and social science occupations	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Community and social service occupations	100.0	25.0	--	37.5	25.0	--	--	--	4
Legal occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education, training, and library occupations	100.0	--	44.4	22.2	22.2	--	--	--	4
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	100.0	17.5	11.1	19.0	12.7	12.7	6.3	20.6	7
Healthcare support occupations	100.0	17.1	17.1	25.7	11.4	11.4	2.9	14.3	5
Protective service occupations	100.0	21.4	--	28.6	--	--	--	21.4	3
Food preparation and serving related occupations	100.0	20.5	18.2	25.0	12.5	6.8	5.7	10.2	3
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	100.0	12.5	12.5	17.2	14.1	6.3	7.8	31.3	9
Personal care and service occupations	100.0	25.8	--	29.0	14.5	25.8	--	3.2	3
Sales and related occupations	100.0	7.8	8.6	19.0	29.3	11.2	6.9	17.2	7
Office and administrative support occupations	100.0	17.8	7.8	20.0	11.1	10.0	6.7	26.7	7
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	100.0	37.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Construction and extraction occupations	100.0	5.0	19.9	19.1	7.8	7.1	11.3	29.8	10
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	100.0	5.6	17.6	12.0	7.4	11.1	4.6	41.7	16
Production occupations	100.0	16.1	9.4	19.4	10.6	10.6	4.4	30.0	8
Transportation and material moving occupations	100.0	6.0	4.7	18.8	17.0	12.5	6.8	34.2	13

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, January 29, 2015

Table 10. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected occupations and number of days away from work, Private industry, Missouri, 2013

Occupation	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total	100.0	12.2	12.0	19.5	13.7	10.8	6.0	25.9	7
Heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers	100.0	3.8	2.7	15.9	22.0	8.8	8.2	39.0	15
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	100.0	10.4	7.5	16.4	16.4	14.9	11.9	22.4	10
Personal care aides	100.0	26.8	--	28.6	14.3	26.8	--	--	3
Nursing assistants	100.0	18.2	12.7	27.3	9.1	12.7	3.6	14.5	5
Retail salespersons	100.0	11.1	13.3	22.2	13.3	15.6	--	22.2	6
Maintenance and repair workers, general	100.0	7.1	23.8	14.3	9.5	19.0	--	23.8	7
Light truck or delivery services drivers	100.0	8.1	5.4	18.9	13.5	13.5	--	35.1	12
Carpenters	100.0	--	71.4	--	--	5.7	5.7	11.4	2
Stock clerks and order fillers	100.0	21.4	7.1	21.4	21.4	7.1	--	17.9	5
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	100.0	18.5	14.8	18.5	7.4	7.4	11.1	22.2	5
Registered nurses	100.0	19.2	15.4	15.4	7.7	15.4	7.7	19.2	6
Electricians	100.0	--	--	61.5	--	--	--	34.6	5
Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing, technical and scientific products	100.0	--	--	--	96.0	--	--	--	7
Food preparation workers	100.0	20.8	16.7	20.8	12.5	12.5	12.5	8.3	5
First-line supervisors of retail sales workers	100.0	--	--	21.7	13.0	8.7	21.7	30.4	21
Butchers and meat cutters	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	100.0	55
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	100.0	9.1	--	9.1	22.7	--	--	50.0	37
Driver/sales workers	100.0	--	9.1	63.6	9.1	--	--	13.6	5
Construction laborers	100.0	--	--	15.8	10.5	31.6	--	36.8	14
Welding, soldering, and brazing machine setters, operators, and tenders	100.0	56.3	--	18.8	--	--	--	--	1
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	100.0	13.3	46.7	26.7	--	--	--	--	2
Cleaners of vehicles and equipment	100.0	--	--	--	--	86.7	--	--	14
Plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	73.3	13.3	30
Office clerks, general	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	69.2	50
First-line supervisors of mechanics, installers, and repairers	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	92.3	90
Landscaping and groundskeeping workers	100.0	--	16.7	33.3	16.7	--	--	16.7	5

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, January 29, 2015

Table 11. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by major industry sector and number of days away from work, 2013

Missouri -- Private industry

Industry Sector	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Private Industry ^{2,3,4}	100.0	12.2	12.0	19.5	13.7	10.8	6.0	25.9	7
Goods-producing	100.0	12.1	13.5	20.3	11.1	10.6	8.2	24.3	7
Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	100.0	30.8	15.4	15.4	--	--	--	23.1	4
Construction	100.0	7.7	21.7	17.5	5.6	8.4	10.5	28.7	9
Manufacturing	100.0	13.9	8.5	22.4	14.8	12.1	6.7	21.5	7
Service-providing	100.0	12.4	11.4	19.2	14.5	10.8	5.2	26.4	7
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁴	100.0	10.5	8.1	14.8	17.3	10.3	7.2	31.8	10
Information	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Financial activities	100.0	7.4	37.0	--	3.7	3.7	--	44.4	9
Professional and business services	100.0	9.4	4.4	21.7	22.2	6.1	4.4	31.7	7
Education and health services	100.0	19.4	12.3	23.7	12.3	15.0	4.0	13.0	4
Leisure and hospitality	100.0	14.8	18.3	33.9	8.7	5.2	4.3	14.8	5
Other services	100.0	--	22.2	11.1	--	31.1	--	26.7	14

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System -- United States, 2007 include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, January 29, 2015

Table 12. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by time, hours on the job, and day of week and major industry sector, Private industry, Missouri, 2013

Characteristic	Private industry ^{2,3,4}	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	14,870	3,790	130	1,430	2,230	11,080	4,460	--	540	1,800	2,530	1,150	450	--
Time of event:														
12:01 AM - 4:00 AM	360	90	--	--	90	260	160	--	--	--	70	--	--	--
4:01 AM - 8:00 AM	1,680	590	20	300	270	1,090	560	--	--	90	260	120	--	--
8:01 AM - 12:00 PM	5,440	1,210	40	470	700	4,240	1,450	--	230	990	960	310	210	--
12:01 PM - 4:00 PM	2,590	700	30	220	460	1,890	930	--	40	220	380	240	60	--
4:01 PM - 8:00 PM	1,480	270	--	30	220	1,220	430	--	200	80	420	80	--	--
8:01 PM - 12:00 AM	690	110	--	--	100	580	290	--	--	50	160	70	--	--
Not reported	2,620	820	20	410	400	1,800	640	--	40	350	280	320	140	--
Hours on the job before event occurred:														
Occurred before shift began	100	20	--	--	20	80	--	--	--	--	60	--	--	--
Less than 1 hour	1,440	470	--	310	150	980	450	--	--	100	220	150	--	--
1 - 2 hours	1,210	260	--	40	200	960	490	--	--	90	250	80	--	--
2 - 4 hours	3,350	740	20	270	450	2,610	1,120	--	210	180	610	350	70	--
4 - 6 hours	2,660	650	20	150	480	2,010	890	--	--	200	600	120	160	--
6 - 8 hours	2,100	500	--	140	340	1,600	480	--	--	760	240	60	--	--
8 - 10 hours	790	240	--	90	150	540	250	--	--	100	150	40	--	--
10 - 12 hours	420	50	--	--	30	370	60	--	190	--	70	30	--	--
12 - 16 hours	90	20	--	--	20	70	20	--	--	--	30	--	--	--
More than 16 hours	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported	2,700	860	50	410	400	1,850	690	--	40	350	280	320	140	--
Day of week:														
Sunday	810	120	--	--	110	690	260	--	--	30	200	170	--	--
Monday	2,270	660	20	160	480	1,610	660	--	230	230	330	60	50	--
Tuesday	2,780	960	20	580	360	1,820	810	--	200	160	370	120	160	--
Wednesday	2,470	540	20	160	360	1,930	970	--	--	340	430	120	40	--
Thursday	2,370	570	20	190	360	1,800	710	--	--	170	430	280	140	--
Friday	2,950	730	30	270	430	2,210	710	--	--	790	380	230	50	--
Saturday	1,220	210	20	60	130	1,010	340	--	40	70	390	170	--	--

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System -- United States, 2007 include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not

reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective

January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

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SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, January 29, 2015

Table 13. Percent Distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by time, hours on the job, and day of week and major industry sector, Private industry, Missouri, 2013

Characteristic	Private industry ^{2,3,4}	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	--	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	--
Time of event:														
12:01 AM - 4:00 AM	2.4	2.4	--	--	4.0	2.3	3.6	--	--	--	2.8	--	--	--
4:01 AM - 8:00 AM	11.3	15.6	15.4	21.0	12.1	9.8	12.6	--	--	5.0	10.3	10.4	--	--
8:01 AM - 12:00 PM	36.6	31.9	30.8	32.9	31.4	38.3	32.5	--	42.6	55.0	37.9	27.0	46.7	--
12:01 PM - 4:00 PM	17.4	18.5	23.1	15.4	20.6	17.1	20.9	--	7.4	12.2	15.0	20.9	13.3	--
4:01 PM - 8:00 PM	10.0	7.1	--	2.1	9.9	11.0	9.6	--	37.0	4.4	16.6	7.0	--	--
8:01 PM - 12:00 AM	4.6	2.9	--	--	4.5	5.2	6.5	--	--	2.8	6.3	6.1	--	--
Not reported	17.6	21.6	15.4	28.7	17.9	16.2	14.3	--	7.4	19.4	11.1	27.8	31.1	--
Hours on the job before event occurred:														
Occurred before shift began	.7	.5	--	--	.9	.7	--	--	--	--	2.4	--	--	--
Less than 1 hour	9.7	12.4	--	21.7	6.7	8.8	10.1	--	--	5.6	8.7	13.0	--	--
1 - 2 hours	8.1	6.9	--	2.8	9.0	8.7	11.0	--	--	5.0	9.9	7.0	--	--
2 - 4 hours	22.5	19.5	15.4	18.9	20.2	23.6	25.1	--	38.9	10.0	24.1	30.4	15.6	--
4 - 6 hours	17.9	17.2	15.4	10.5	21.5	18.1	20.0	--	--	11.1	23.7	10.4	35.6	--
6 - 8 hours	14.1	13.2	--	9.8	15.2	14.4	10.8	--	--	42.2	9.5	5.2	--	--
8 - 10 hours	5.3	6.3	--	6.3	6.7	4.9	5.6	--	--	5.6	5.9	3.5	--	--
10 - 12 hours	2.8	1.3	--	--	1.3	3.3	1.3	--	35.2	--	2.8	2.6	--	--
12 - 16 hours	.6	.5	--	--	.9	.6	.4	--	--	--	1.2	--	--	--
More than 16 hours	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported	18.2	22.7	38.5	28.7	17.9	16.7	15.5	--	7.4	19.4	11.1	27.8	31.1	--
Day of week:														
Sunday	5.4	3.2	--	--	4.9	6.2	5.8	--	--	1.7	7.9	14.8	--	--
Monday	15.3	17.4	15.4	11.2	21.5	14.5	14.8	--	42.6	12.8	13.0	5.2	11.1	--
Tuesday	18.7	25.3	15.4	40.6	16.1	16.4	18.2	--	37.0	8.9	14.6	10.4	35.6	--
Wednesday	16.6	14.2	15.4	11.2	16.1	17.4	21.7	--	--	18.9	17.0	10.4	8.9	--
Thursday	15.9	15.0	15.4	13.3	16.1	16.2	15.9	--	--	9.4	17.0	24.3	31.1	--
Friday	19.8	19.3	23.1	18.9	19.3	19.9	15.9	--	--	43.9	15.0	20.0	11.1	--
Saturday	8.2	5.5	15.4	4.2	5.8	9.1	7.6	--	7.4	3.9	15.4	14.8	--	--

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System -- United States, 2007 include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do

not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, January 29, 2015

Table 14. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by time, hours on the job, and day of week and number of days away from work, Private industry, Missouri, 2013

Characteristic	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total	100.0	12.2	12.0	19.5	13.7	10.8	6.0	25.9	7
Time of event:									
12:01AM - 4:00AM	100.0	8.3	8.3	25.0	8.3	16.7	--	27.8	8
4:01AM - 8:00AM	100.0	11.9	26.8	13.1	10.1	10.1	4.8	23.2	5
8:01AM - 12noon	100.0	12.1	6.1	22.6	18.2	7.4	4.6	29.2	7
12:01PM - 4:00PM	100.0	15.1	12.4	17.4	11.2	10.4	6.9	27.0	7
4:01PM - 8:00PM	100.0	8.8	18.2	16.9	14.9	18.2	4.1	19.6	7
8:01PM - 12midnight	100.0	21.7	13.0	13.0	15.9	15.9	4.3	18.8	6
Time not reported	100.0	10.3	11.1	21.4	8.4	13.0	10.7	25.2	10
Hours on the job before event occurred:									
Before shift began	100.0	--	--	30.0	20.0	--	--	20.0	6
Less than 1 hour	100.0	11.8	27.8	11.8	12.5	10.4	3.5	22.9	5
1 - 2 hours	100.0	17.4	8.3	20.7	11.6	14.0	5.0	23.1	8
2 - 4 hours	100.0	12.5	8.4	23.0	10.1	9.6	5.4	31.0	7
4 - 6 hours	100.0	15.4	8.6	15.4	21.1	11.3	6.8	21.1	7
6 - 8 hours	100.0	8.1	8.6	21.4	19.0	8.6	4.3	30.0	7
8 - 10 hours	100.0	13.9	7.6	24.1	16.5	11.4	3.8	24.1	7
10 - 12 hours	100.0	4.8	52.4	11.9	4.8	7.1	--	16.7	2
12 - 16 hours	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	22.2	9
More than 16 hours	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hours not reported	100.0	10.4	10.7	21.1	8.5	12.6	10.4	25.9	10
Day of week:									
Sunday	100.0	13.6	11.1	23.5	12.3	9.9	8.6	22.2	7
Monday	100.0	14.5	16.7	17.6	11.5	12.8	7.5	19.4	6
Tuesday	100.0	10.4	17.3	12.9	15.5	11.9	8.3	23.7	7
Wednesday	100.0	13.4	10.1	17.8	9.3	14.6	3.6	31.2	10
Thursday	100.0	11.8	7.2	24.5	12.7	6.8	4.6	32.5	8
Friday	100.0	8.5	8.8	22.7	21.0	6.8	4.1	28.5	7
Saturday	100.0	19.7	13.1	19.7	8.2	15.6	7.4	16.4	5

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, January 29, 2015

Table 15. Incidence rates ¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ² per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker characteristics, major occupational group, and selected parts of body, Private industry, Missouri, 2013

Characteristic	Private industry	Part of body affected by the injury or illness ³																Body systems	Multiple parts	All other body parts
		Head		Neck	Trunk		Upper extremities					Lower extremities								
		Total	Eyes		Total	Back	Total	Shoulder	Arm	Hand	Wrist	Total	Knee	Ankle	Foot					
Total	81.2	6.0	1.5	1.1	16.7	12.8	33.7	8.7	4.7	11.7	4.2	15.9	6.3	3.5	3.9	.9	6.9	--		
Gender:																				
Male	91.3	6.7	1.6	1.4	16.9	11.8	42.9	10.0	6.0	16.7	3.5	17.2	5.9	4.0	4.2	.9	5.2	--		
Female	68.0	5.2	1.2	.7	16.3	14.1	21.7	7.0	2.9	5.3	5.2	14.1	6.8	2.8	3.4	.8	9.1	--		
Age:																				
14 - 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		
16 - 19	48.4	10.2	4.7	--	12.8	12.0	11.2	--	--	8.2	--	9.8	4.9	--	3.4	--	--	--		
20 - 24	80.9	22.5	3.2	--	11.1	9.3	27.4	4.8	1.7	11.0	8.8	14.6	4.2	2.2	5.3	--	4.2	--		
25 - 34	83.5	4.9	1.6	1.6	14.2	10.7	38.3	3.9	3.4	17.7	3.2	15.3	6.2	3.3	2.8	.9	8.2	--		
35 - 44	86.2	4.6	1.7	.8	23.3	18.0	30.1	7.8	5.2	7.3	3.7	18.2	6.2	4.6	5.9	1.4	7.8	--		
45 - 54	80.2	3.3	.4	2.0	18.4	15.6	33.9	15.7	4.3	7.6	4.1	15.8	7.2	3.4	2.8	.9	5.9	--		
55 - 64	76.9	5.3	1.1	--	14.1	8.7	33.9	10.1	3.7	14.2	5.4	16.0	7.0	3.8	2.8	--	6.9	--		
65 and over	85.5	--	--	--	10.3	6.2	51.8	9.8	22.1	17.8	--	13.2	3.4	--	6.4	--	8.2	--		
Major occupational group:																				
Management occupations	48.3	3.4	--	--	19.0	18.8	10.1	2.5	--	2.2	4.1	12.4	5.7	3.2	2.4	--	2.6	--		
Business and financial operations occupations	9.1	--	--	--	--	--	2.1	--	1.7	--	--	2.6	--	1.8	--	--	2.6	--		
Computer and mathematical occupations	4.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		
Architecture and engineering occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		
Life, physical, and social science occupations	45.9	--	--	--	--	--	30.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		
Community and social service occupations	45.5	--	--	--	9.4	--	11.9	9.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		
Legal occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		
Education, training, and library occupations	44.3	8.6	--	--	11.9	11.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	17.7	--		
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	21.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8.2	--	--	--	--	--	--		
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	54.3	4.3	--	--	14.5	12.6	12.4	7.0	--	2.6	--	15.5	10.4	1.9	2.1	1.9	5.0	--		
Healthcare support occupations	133.8	7.2	--	--	49.0	37.7	35.9	10.8	5.5	5.8	10.9	22.8	13.8	5.2	--	--	15.9	--		
Protective service occupations	117.6	--	--	--	35.3	26.2	14.5	--	--	--	--	50.6	--	27.7	--	--	--	--		
Food preparation and serving related occupations	56.0	5.7	2.8	--	11.0	9.0	25.0	1.6	4.0	14.0	4.8	10.5	5.2	1.0	1.6	--	2.5	--		
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	130.1	5.2	--	--	40.3	28.6	42.4	15.8	8.7	7.8	4.6	37.6	11.9	12.9	8.2	--	3.9	--		
Personal care and service occupations	112.8	--	--	--	18.3	15.9	31.5	15.2	--	--	14.3	17.8	--	--	--	--	43.1	--		
Sales and related occupations	54.3	14.4	1.4	--	12.0	11.0	13.2	3.8	2.7	3.0	2.4	11.7	5.4	2.0	1.8	--	2.4	--		
Office and administrative support occupations	30.5	2.5	.5	.8	8.0	6.1	9.5	3.1	1.7	2.5	1.6	4.9	2.0	.8	1.7	.7	4.1	--		
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	50.1	12.9	--	--	10.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	18.8	--	--	--	--	--	--		
Construction and extraction occupations	200.3	5.5	4.6	3.5	41.3	30.4	97.7	15.2	6.8	67.7	7.4	41.9	9.3	21.0	5.3	--	9.5	--		
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	124.0	7.7	3.1	--	28.1	23.0	52.0	29.4	9.5	8.9	3.7	23.1	10.2	2.0	8.4	2.3	9.0	--		
Production occupations	105.9	9.6	3.9	3.6	10.4	6.4	65.4	12.8	5.3	37.7	7.6	13.9	5.9	1.9	3.8	1.0	1.9	--		
Transportation and material moving occupations	260.2	8.5	--	2.4	39.5	24.7	136.1	30.7	22.5	29.6	9.0	48.1	16.1	8.9	14.9	2.1	23.4	--		

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses
EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year
20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

³ Based on the Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System 2.01 developed by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, January 29, 2015

Table 16. Incidence rates ¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ² per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker characteristics, major occupational group, and selected natures of injury or illness, Private industry, Missouri, 2013

Characteristic	Private industry	Nature of injury or illness ³																
		Sprains, strains	Fractures	Cuts, lacerations, punctures			Bruises	Heat burns	Chemical burns	Amputations	Carpal tunnel syndrome	Tendonitis	Multiple traumatic injuries			Soreness	Pain	All other natures
				Total	Cuts, lacerations	Punctures							Total	with fractures	with sprains			
Total	81.2	27.3	8.9	8.5	8.0	.5	5.7	.8	.1	.6	1.1	.1	.4	--	.1	17.7	10.1	
Gender:																		
Male	91.3	29.0	10.5	12.7	12.1	.6	4.6	.7	.2	.8	1.1	--	.4	--	--	18.3	13.0	
Female	68.0	24.9	6.8	3.0	2.7	.3	7.2	.9	--	.4	1.2	--	.4	--	--	16.9	6.2	
Age:																		
14 - 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
16 - 19	48.4	14.6	--	7.7	7.2	--	6.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6.0	6.5	
20 - 24	80.9	18.5	4.4	8.5	6.3	2.2	7.9	--	--	2.0	--	--	--	--	--	13.6	25.4	
25 - 34	83.5	28.3	4.5	11.3	11.0	--	6.6	1.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	23.9	7.1	
35 - 44	86.2	33.2	7.6	5.0	4.7	--	4.7	1.0	--	.8	.7	--	.4	--	--	20.8	11.7	
45 - 54	80.2	29.9	10.2	4.6	4.5	--	4.7	--	--	.7	2.4	--	.8	--	--	16.5	9.8	
55 - 64	76.9	24.9	13.0	12.2	11.9	--	5.4	.5	--	--	1.8	--	--	--	--	11.2	7.0	
65 and over	85.5	10.8	29.8	18.1	17.2	--	8.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	13.3	3.2	
Major occupational group:																		
Management occupations	48.3	26.0	2.5	--	--	--	5.9	1.6	--	--	--	--	1.5	--	--	6.6	2.7	
Business and financial operations occupations	9.1	--	3.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.9	--	
Computer and mathematical occupations	4.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Architecture and engineering occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Life, physical, and social science occupations	45.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Community and social service occupations	45.5	27.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Legal occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Education, training, and library occupations	44.3	20.8	11.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8.7	--	
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	21.4	9.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	54.3	25.5	3.9	2.3	1.6	--	6.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8.1	6.6	
Healthcare support occupations	133.8	70.6	5.6	--	--	--	16.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	25.1	13.0	
Protective service occupations	117.6	52.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	26.4	19.9	
Food preparation and serving related occupations	56.0	13.4	5.8	11.9	11.5	--	4.5	4.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9.5	5.7	
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	130.1	62.6	10.5	13.0	10.9	--	9.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	22.7	9.2	
Personal care and service occupations	112.8	6.9	--	--	--	--	3.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	85.4	15.3	
Sales and related occupations	54.3	18.3	4.0	1.9	1.8	--	7.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6.6	15.7	
Office and administrative support occupations	30.5	12.1	2.6	1.6	1.5	--	2.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7.1	3.8	
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	50.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	17.9	
Construction and extraction occupations	200.3	53.0	45.5	39.8	39.3	--	13.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	26.8	18.4	
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	124.0	60.8	11.8	14.1	11.4	2.8	4.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	14.0	14.7	
Production occupations	105.9	22.8	8.5	27.2	26.6	--	4.2	1.3	--	--	5.5	--	--	--	--	14.1	20.6	
Transportation and material moving occupations	260.2	80.7	36.3	18.9	18.7	--	13.0	--	--	5.8	2.8	--	--	--	--	80.6	20.4	

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses
EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year
20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

³ Based on the Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System 2.01 developed by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, January 29, 2015

Table 17. Incidence rates ¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ² per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker characteristics, major occupational group, and selected sources of injury or illness, Private industry, Missouri, 2013

Characteristic	Private industry	Source of injury or illness ³												
		Chemicals and chemical products	Containers	Furniture and fixtures	Machinery	Parts and materials	Person, other than worker	Health care patient	Person, injured or ill worker	Worker motion or position	Floors, walkways, or ground surfaces	Handtools	Vehicles	All other sources
Total	81.2	.7	7.8	2.4	4.4	6.6	6.0	5.3	12.8	12.6	12.0	5.9	13.7	7.2
Gender:														
Male	91.3	.7	8.7	2.2	6.0	10.4	.9	.6	13.9	13.8	8.7	9.7	20.3	7.4
Female	68.0	.7	6.6	2.6	2.3	1.6	12.7	11.6	11.4	11.1	16.3	.9	5.0	6.8
Age:														
14 - 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 - 19	48.4	--	11.0	--	5.8	6.1	--	--	--	--	7.1	--	--	9.3
20 - 24	80.9	--	5.9	1.4	7.0	6.2	14.0	12.4	5.5	5.5	5.9	2.2	24.3	6.4
25 - 34	83.5	1.0	7.1	1.7	2.0	5.3	7.6	6.4	9.5	9.2	7.2	13.5	22.0	5.1
35 - 44	86.2	.9	10.1	3.7	5.0	7.0	3.8	3.2	15.0	14.5	13.3	2.1	11.8	12.2
45 - 54	80.2	.9	7.3	2.4	3.9	8.2	7.4	7.2	16.3	16.1	16.4	1.8	7.1	6.4
55 - 64	76.9	--	7.2	2.6	3.1	6.1	1.9	1.7	12.9	12.9	14.7	9.5	10.5	5.6
65 and over	85.5	--	6.2	--	15.9	5.7	--	--	22.2	22.2	12.8	2.3	12.5	4.5
Major occupational group:														
Management occupations	48.3	--	1.3	--	1.5	2.7	--	--	12.4	12.2	22.0	--	1.5	5.2
Business and financial operations occupations	9.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6.5	--	--	--
Computer and mathematical occupations	4.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.7	--	--	--
Architecture and engineering occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Life, physical, and social science occupations	45.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Community and social service occupations	45.5	--	--	--	--	--	16.0	12.8	--	--	15.0	--	8.9	--
Legal occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education, training, and library occupations	44.3	--	--	--	--	--	17.9	--	--	--	18.5	--	--	--
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	21.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	54.3	--	1.3	2.2	--	--	17.3	17.1	10.2	10.2	14.3	--	--	5.5
Healthcare support occupations	133.8	--	--	3.9	--	3.8	83.1	78.3	10.2	10.2	15.1	--	4.8	8.2
Protective service occupations	117.6	--	--	--	--	--	15.3	--	32.7	31.7	19.8	--	24.0	--
Food preparation and serving related occupations	56.0	--	8.4	1.7	6.9	--	--	--	6.0	6.0	15.3	3.5	2.0	10.3
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	130.1	--	11.7	14.5	4.8	5.4	--	--	26.0	25.4	16.7	6.2	11.4	21.5
Personal care and service occupations	112.8	--	--	--	--	--	58.1	57.7	3.7	3.7	4.4	--	14.8	29.9
Sales and related occupations	54.3	--	9.0	2.1	1.8	5.1	--	--	6.9	6.7	7.3	--	15.3	1.3
Office and administrative support occupations	30.5	--	10.0	1.5	--	1.1	--	--	7.4	7.1	4.7	1.0	2.3	1.2
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	50.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	27.0
Construction and extraction occupations	200.3	--	3.5	2.4	4.6	38.4	--	--	27.3	27.3	30.6	62.4	2.3	19.5
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	124.0	--	6.3	5.7	6.2	26.0	--	--	30.7	29.1	12.2	6.8	8.1	11.4
Production occupations	105.9	1.8	9.9	2.9	16.6	10.4	--	--	21.6	21.2	7.5	23.3	2.6	8.5
Transportation and material moving occupations	260.2	1.3	29.4	3.6	14.4	18.9	--	--	34.4	34.2	25.5	4.0	115.2	12.2

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses
EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year
20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

³ Based on the Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System 2.01 developed by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, January 29, 2015

Table 18. Incidence rates ¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ² per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker characteristics, major occupational group, and selected events or exposures leading to injury or illness, Private industry, Missouri, 2013

Characteristic	Private industry	Event or exposure leading to injury or illness ³																			
		Contact with objects				Falls, slips, trips				Overexertion		Repetitive motion involving microtasks	Exposure to harmful substance or environment	Transportation accidents		Fires and explosions	Violence and other injuries by persons or animal				All other events
		Total	Struck by object	Struck against object	Caught in or compressed or crushed	Total	Fall to lower level	Fall on same level	Slips or trips without fall	Total	In lifting			Total	Roadway accidents		Total	Intentional injury by other person	Injury by person—unintentional or intent unknown	Animal and insect related incidents	
Total	81.2	22.2	13.7	4.6	3.1	20.1	4.7	12.5	2.7	26.3	9.2	2.8	2.2	8.2	7.8	--	2.1	.7	.5	.9	--
Gender:																					
Male	91.3	29.6	18.6	5.5	4.3	18.4	6.0	9.4	2.9	27.9	10.9	2.2	2.2	12.1	11.4	--	.9	.2	.2	.5	--
Female	68.0	12.6	7.4	3.4	1.5	22.2	3.0	16.7	2.4	24.2	7.0	3.6	2.3	3.1	3.0	--	3.6	1.3	.9	1.4	--
Age:																					
14 - 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 - 19	48.4	18.0	13.7	3.3	--	13.9	--	12.4	--	9.2	5.0	--	6.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
20 - 24	80.9	20.7	8.0	4.8	5.8	11.6	5.3	5.5	--	22.6	7.4	--	2.4	21.4	19.8	--	2.1	1.7	--	--	--
25 - 34	83.5	26.7	19.1	3.6	3.4	11.5	3.1	6.9	1.5	25.5	11.6	1.0	2.7	14.6	14.2	--	2.4	.5	1.2	.8	--
35 - 44	86.2	22.0	13.6	4.0	3.3	21.2	4.6	13.7	2.8	29.5	11.6	3.2	2.6	6.7	6.4	--	4.2	.9	.4	2.8	--
45 - 54	80.2	18.2	10.8	3.9	3.2	23.4	5.2	15.3	2.5	31.9	8.0	5.5	1.9	3.6	3.2	--	1.0	.5	--	--	--
55 - 64	76.9	22.1	14.6	4.8	1.5	26.1	5.8	18.4	1.7	23.6	7.1	3.1	1.3	3.0	2.7	--	.7	--	--	--	--
65 and over	85.5	26.6	8.2	16.7	--	40.5	7.1	13.6	19.8	11.3	3.8	--	--	4.9	4.2	--	--	--	--	--	--
Major occupational group:																					
Management occupations	48.3	4.7	4.2	--	--	25.8	2.8	20.7	2.2	13.9	3.4	--	1.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Business and financial operations occupations	9.1	--	--	--	--	6.8	--	6.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Computer and mathematical occupations	4.6	--	--	--	--	2.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Architecture and engineering occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Life, physical, and social science occupations	45.9	25.6	22.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Community and social service occupations	45.5	--	--	--	--	15.1	--	15.1	--	11.8	--	--	--	8.9	8.9	--	--	--	--	--	--
Legal occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education, training, and library occupations	44.3	10.0	--	--	--	20.4	--	18.5	--	12.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	21.4	--	--	--	--	9.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	54.3	5.2	2.2	2.7	--	21.6	2.8	13.7	5.1	20.3	6.6	--	2.8	--	--	--	4.0	2.2	1.3	--	--
Healthcare support occupations	133.8	7.7	4.3	--	--	26.0	4.5	16.6	4.9	68.9	21.0	--	5.0	3.2	3.2	--	23.0	11.4	7.5	4.2	--
Protective service occupations	117.6	--	--	--	--	40.4	--	29.6	--	40.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	13.0	--	--	--	--
Food preparation and serving related occupations	56.0	18.9	11.1	5.9	--	21.0	2.7	16.6	1.7	8.8	3.8	--	5.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	130.1	37.7	19.8	12.8	4.8	35.3	11.3	15.5	7.7	47.7	23.5	5.6	--	7.4	5.8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Personal care and service occupations	112.8	30.2	29.1	--	--	6.1	3.0	--	--	46.7	--	--	--	14.8	14.8	--	15.1	--	--	--	--
Sales and related occupations	54.3	9.1	6.0	1.3	1.7	14.3	3.7	9.6	1.0	16.3	6.6	1.1	1.5	12.9	12.8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Office and administrative support occupations	30.5	5.9	4.2	1.2	.5	6.3	--	5.1	.6	16.0	7.5	2.2	.7	.9	.9	--	.8	--	--	--	--
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	50.1	22.7	--	--	--	10.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations	200.3	83.5	72.0	4.9	2.4	60.6	20.3	35.1	4.4	49.7	10.4	2.9	--	--	--	--	2.5	--	--	2.5	--
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	124.0	44.1	26.3	10.5	5.0	24.7	14.0	9.0	--	51.6	14.4	3.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Production occupations	105.9	52.0	32.2	5.0	12.9	12.4	2.6	8.4	1.3	35.0	9.0	13.7	5.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and material moving occupations	260.2	61.8	25.9	21.3	12.4	56.3	14.9	26.4	13.8	71.4	33.6	4.7	3.1	66.1	62.0	--	1.5	--	--	1.3	--

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses
EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year
20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

³ Based on the Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System 2.01 developed by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, January 29, 2015

Table 19. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by selected worker characteristics and major industry sector, State government, Missouri, 2013

Characteristic	State government 2,3,4	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	--	30	--	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Gender:														
Male	--	30	--	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Female	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Age:														
14 to 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 19	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
20 to 24	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
25 to 34	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
35 to 44	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
45 to 54	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
55 to 64	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
65 and over	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Length of service with employer:														
Less than 3 months	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
3 to 11 months	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1 to 5 years	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
More than 5 years	--	20	--	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Race or ethnic origin ⁵ :														
White only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Black only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hispanic or Latino only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Asian only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
American Indian or Alaskan Native only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hispanic or Latino and other race	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multi-race	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported	--	30	--	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System -- United States, 2007 include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not

reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁵ Race and ethnicity data do not add to total. Some cases may be counted as both "Multi-race" and "Hispanic and other" race.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, January 29, 2015

Table 20. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by major occupational group and major industry sector, State government, Missouri, 2013

Characteristic	State government 2,3,4	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	--	30	--	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Management occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Business and financial operations occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Computer and mathematical occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Architecture and engineering occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Life, physical, and social science occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Community and social service occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Legal occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education, training, and library occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare support occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Protective service occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Food preparation and serving related occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Personal care and service occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sales and related occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Office and administrative support occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations	--	20	--	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Production occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and material moving occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System -- United States, 2007 include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, January 29, 2015

Table 21. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected worker characteristics and major industry sector, Local government, Missouri, 2013

Characteristic	Local government ^{2,3,4}	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	1,420	--	--	--	--	1,140	--	--	--	--	290	--	--	--
Gender:														
Male	1,060	--	--	--	--	780	--	--	--	--	130	--	--	--
Female	360	--	--	--	--	360	--	--	--	--	160	--	--	--
Age:														
14 to 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 19	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
20 to 24	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
25 to 34	210	--	--	--	--	210	--	--	--	--	50	--	--	--
35 to 44	480	--	--	--	--	480	--	--	--	--	70	--	--	--
45 to 54	560	--	--	--	--	280	--	--	--	--	40	--	--	--
55 to 64	140	--	--	--	--	140	--	--	--	--	100	--	--	--
65 and over	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Length of service with employer:														
Less than 3 months	30	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
3 to 11 months	80	--	--	--	--	80	--	--	--	--	40	--	--	--
1 to 5 years	470	--	--	--	--	470	--	--	--	--	70	--	--	--
More than 5 years	840	--	--	--	--	560	--	--	--	--	160	--	--	--
Race or ethnic origin ⁵ :														
White only	1,060	--	--	--	--	780	--	--	--	--	240	--	--	--
Black only	--	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--
Hispanic or Latino only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Asian only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
American Indian or Alaskan Native only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hispanic or Latino and other race	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multi-race	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported	340	--	--	--	--	340	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System -- United States, 2007 include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not

reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁵ Race and ethnicity data do not add to total. Some cases may be counted as both "Multi-race" and "Hispanic and other" race.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, January 29, 2015

Table 22. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by selected worker characteristics and major industry sector, Local government, Missouri, 2013

Characteristic	Local government 2,3,4	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	100.0	--	--	--	--	100.0	--	--	--	--	100.0	--	--	--
Gender:														
Male	74.6	--	--	--	--	68.4	--	--	--	--	44.8	--	--	--
Female	25.4	--	--	--	--	31.6	--	--	--	--	55.2	--	--	--
Age:														
14 to 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 19	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
20 to 24	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
25 to 34	14.8	--	--	--	--	18.4	--	--	--	--	17.2	--	--	--
35 to 44	33.8	--	--	--	--	42.1	--	--	--	--	24.1	--	--	--
45 to 54	39.4	--	--	--	--	24.6	--	--	--	--	13.8	--	--	--
55 to 64	9.9	--	--	--	--	12.3	--	--	--	--	34.5	--	--	--
65 and over	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Length of service with employer:														
Less than 3 months	2.1	--	--	--	--	2.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
3 to 11 months	5.6	--	--	--	--	7.0	--	--	--	--	13.8	--	--	--
1 to 5 years	33.1	--	--	--	--	41.2	--	--	--	--	24.1	--	--	--
More than 5 years	59.2	--	--	--	--	49.1	--	--	--	--	55.2	--	--	--
Race or ethnic origin ⁵ :														
White only	74.6	--	--	--	--	68.4	--	--	--	--	82.8	--	--	--
Black only	--	--	--	--	--	1.8	--	--	--	--	6.9	--	--	--
Hispanic or Latino only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Asian only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
American Indian or Alaskan Native only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hispanic or Latino and other race	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multi-race	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported	23.9	--	--	--	--	29.8	--	--	--	--	6.9	--	--	--

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System -- United States, 2007 include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not

reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁵ Race and ethnicity data do not add to total. Some cases may be counted as both "Multi-race" and "Hispanic and other" race.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies, January 29, 2015. January 29, 2015

Table 23. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by major occupational group and major industry sector, Local government, Missouri, 2013

Characteristic	Local government 2,3,4	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	1,420	--	--	--	--	1,140	--	--	--	--	290	--	--	--
Management occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Business and financial operations occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Computer and mathematical occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Architecture and engineering occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Life, physical, and social science occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Community and social service occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Legal occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education, training, and library occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	40	--	--	--	--	40	--	--	--	--	40	--	--	--
Healthcare support occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Protective service occupations	370	--	--	--	--	370	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Food preparation and serving related occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	170	--	--	--	--	170	--	--	--	--	170	--	--	--
Personal care and service occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sales and related occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Office and administrative support occupations	40	--	--	--	--	40	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations	310	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Production occupations	50	--	--	--	--	50	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and material moving occupations	270	--	--	--	--	270	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System -- United States, 2007 include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, January 29, 2015

Table 24. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by selected worker occupations and major industry sector, Local government, Missouri, 2013

Occupation	Local government 2,3,4	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	1,420	--	--	--	--	1,140	--	--	--	--	290	--	--	--
Police and sheriff's patrol officers	300	--	--	--	--	300	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Highway maintenance workers	290	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	120	--	--	--	--	120	--	--	--	--	120	--	--	--
Bus drivers, transit and intercity	110	--	--	--	--	110	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Subway and streetcar operators	60	--	--	--	--	60	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Correctional officers and jailers	50	--	--	--	--	50	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	50	--	--	--	--	50	--	--	--	--	50	--	--	--
Power plant operators	50	--	--	--	--	50	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers	40	--	--	--	--	40	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	40	--	--	--	--	40	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System -- United States, 2007 include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, January 29, 2015

Table 25. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector, Local government, Missouri, 2013

Characteristic	Local government 2,3,4	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	1,420	--	--	--	--	1,140	--	--	--	--	290	--	--	--
Nature of injury, illness:														
Fractures	60	--	--	--	--	60	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sprains, strains, tears	630	--	--	--	--	350	--	--	--	--	100	--	--	--
Amputations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bruise, contusions	130	--	--	--	--	130	--	--	--	--	40	--	--	--
Chemical burns and corrosions	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Heat (thermal) burns	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Soreness, pain	130	--	--	--	--	130	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	--
Cuts, lacerations, punctures	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cuts, lacerations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Punctures (except gunshot wounds)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Carpal tunnel syndrome	40	--	--	--	--	40	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tendonitis	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple traumatic injuries	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
With sprains and other injuries	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
With fractures and other injuries	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Part of body affected:														
Head	60	--	--	--	--	60	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	--
Eye	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Neck	--	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trunk	820	--	--	--	--	540	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	--
Back	480	--	--	--	--	200	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Upper extremities	320	--	--	--	--	320	--	--	--	--	200	--	--	--
Shoulder	30	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arm	140	--	--	--	--	140	--	--	--	--	110	--	--	--
Wrist	80	--	--	--	--	80	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hand	60	--	--	--	--	60	--	--	--	--	50	--	--	--
Lower extremities	120	--	--	--	--	120	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	--
Knee	60	--	--	--	--	60	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	--
Ankle	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Foot	40	--	--	--	--	40	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Toe, toenail	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Body systems	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple	70	--	--	--	--	70	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Source of injury, illness:														
Chemical, chemical products	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Containers	30	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Furniture, fixtures	100	--	--	--	--	100	--	--	--	--	80	--	--	--
Machinery	40	--	--	--	--	40	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Parts and materials	60	--	--	--	--	60	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Person, injured or ill worker	130	--	--	--	--	130	--	--	--	--	40	--	--	--
Worker motion or position	130	--	--	--	--	130	--	--	--	--	40	--	--	--
Person, other than injured or ill workers	60	--	--	--	--	60	--	--	--	--	40	--	--	--
Health care patient	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	140	--	--	--	--	140	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	--
Ladder	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Handtools	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Table 25. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector, Local government, Missouri, 2013

Characteristic	Local government 2,3,4	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Vehicles	130	--	--	--	--	130	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trucks	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cart, dolly, hand truck - nonpowered	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Event or exposure:														
Violence and other injuries by persons or animal	60	--	--	--	--	60	--	--	--	--	40	--	--	--
Intentional injury by other person	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Injury by person - unintentional or intent unknown	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Animal and insect related incidents	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation incidents	100	--	--	--	--	100	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	90	--	--	--	--	90	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fires and explosions	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Falls, slips, trips	500	--	--	--	--	220	--	--	--	--	40	--	--	--
Slips, trips without fall	--	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall on same level	450	--	--	--	--	180	--	--	--	--	40	--	--	--
Fall to lower level	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	270	--	--	--	--	270	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Contact with object, equipment	130	--	--	--	--	130	--	--	--	--	60	--	--	--
Struck by object or equipment	50	--	--	--	--	50	--	--	--	--	40	--	--	--
Struck against object or equipment	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Caught in or compressed by object or equipment	50	--	--	--	--	50	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--
Overexertion and bodily reaction	360	--	--	--	--	360	--	--	--	--	140	--	--	--
Repetitive motion involving microtasks	40	--	--	--	--	40	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Overexertion in lifting or lowering	50	--	--	--	--	50	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System -- United States, 2007 include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, January 29, 2015

Table 26. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector, Local government, Missouri, 2013

Characteristic	Local government 2,3,4	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	100.0	--	--	--	--	100.0	--	--	--	--	100.0	--	--	--
Nature of injury, illness:														
Fractures	4.2	--	--	--	--	5.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sprains, strains, tears	44.4	--	--	--	--	30.7	--	--	--	--	34.5	--	--	--
Amputations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bruise, contusions	9.2	--	--	--	--	11.4	--	--	--	--	13.8	--	--	--
Chemical burns and corrosions	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Heat (thermal) burns	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Soreness, pain	9.2	--	--	--	--	11.4	--	--	--	--	10.3	--	--	--
Cuts, lacerations, punctures	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cuts, lacerations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Punctures (except gunshot wounds)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Carpal tunnel syndrome	2.8	--	--	--	--	3.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tendonitis	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple traumatic injuries	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
With sprains and other injuries	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
With fractures and other injuries	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Part of body affected:														
Head	4.2	--	--	--	--	5.3	--	--	--	--	10.3	--	--	--
Eye	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Neck	--	--	--	--	--	2.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trunk	57.7	--	--	--	--	47.4	--	--	--	--	10.3	--	--	--
Back	33.8	--	--	--	--	17.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Upper extremities	22.5	--	--	--	--	28.1	--	--	--	--	69.0	--	--	--
Shoulder	2.1	--	--	--	--	2.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arm	9.9	--	--	--	--	12.3	--	--	--	--	37.9	--	--	--
Wrist	5.6	--	--	--	--	7.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hand	4.2	--	--	--	--	5.3	--	--	--	--	17.2	--	--	--
Lower extremities	8.5	--	--	--	--	10.5	--	--	--	--	10.3	--	--	--
Knee	4.2	--	--	--	--	5.3	--	--	--	--	10.3	--	--	--
Ankle	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Foot	2.8	--	--	--	--	3.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Toe, toenail	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Body systems	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple	4.9	--	--	--	--	6.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Source of injury, illness:														
Chemical, chemical products	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Containers	2.1	--	--	--	--	2.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Furniture, fixtures	7.0	--	--	--	--	8.8	--	--	--	--	27.6	--	--	--
Machinery	2.8	--	--	--	--	3.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Parts and materials	4.2	--	--	--	--	5.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Person, injured or ill worker	9.2	--	--	--	--	11.4	--	--	--	--	13.8	--	--	--
Worker motion or position	9.2	--	--	--	--	11.4	--	--	--	--	13.8	--	--	--
Person, other than injured or ill workers	4.2	--	--	--	--	5.3	--	--	--	--	13.8	--	--	--
Health care patient	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6.9	--	--	--
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	9.9	--	--	--	--	12.3	--	--	--	--	10.3	--	--	--
Ladder	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Handtools	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Table 26. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector, Local government, Missouri, 2013

Characteristic	Local government 2,3,4	Goods producing				Service providing									
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration	
Vehicles	9.2	--	--	--	--	11.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Trucks	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Cart, dolly, hand truck - nonpowered	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Event or exposure:															
Violence and other injuries by persons or animal	4.2	--	--	--	--	5.3	--	--	--	--	13.8	--	--	--	
Intentional injury by other person	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Injury by person - unintentional or intent unknown	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Animal and insect related incidents	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Transportation incidents	7.0	--	--	--	--	8.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	6.3	--	--	--	--	7.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Fires and explosions	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Falls, slips, trips	35.2	--	--	--	--	19.3	--	--	--	--	13.8	--	--	--	
Slips, trips without fall	--	--	--	--	--	2.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Fall on same level	31.7	--	--	--	--	15.8	--	--	--	--	13.8	--	--	--	
Fall to lower level	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	19.0	--	--	--	--	23.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Contact with object, equipment	9.2	--	--	--	--	11.4	--	--	--	--	20.7	--	--	--	
Struck by object or equipment	3.5	--	--	--	--	4.4	--	--	--	--	13.8	--	--	--	
Struck against object or equipment	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Caught in or compressed by object or equipment	3.5	--	--	--	--	4.4	--	--	--	--	6.9	--	--	--	
Overexertion and bodily reaction	25.4	--	--	--	--	31.6	--	--	--	--	48.3	--	--	--	
Repetitive motion involving microtasks	2.8	--	--	--	--	3.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Overexertion in lifting or lowering	3.5	--	--	--	--	4.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System -- United States, 2007 include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, January 29, 2015

Table 27. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers for selected characteristics and major industry sector, Local government, Missouri, 2013

Characteristic	Local government 2,3,4	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	65.8	--	--	--	--	54.2	--	--	--	--	21.1	--	--	--
Nature of injury, illness:														
Fractures	2.7	--	--	--	--	2.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sprains, strains, tears	28.9	--	--	--	--	16.4	--	--	--	--	7.6	--	--	--
Amputations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bruise, contusions	6.0	--	--	--	--	6.2	--	--	--	--	3.0	--	--	--
Chemical burns and corrosions	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Heat (thermal) burns	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Soreness, pain	6.0	--	--	--	--	6.1	--	--	--	--	1.9	--	--	--
Cuts, lacerations, punctures	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cuts, lacerations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Punctures (except gunshot wounds)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Carpal tunnel syndrome	1.8	--	--	--	--	1.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tendonitis	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple traumatic injuries	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
With sprains and other injuries	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
With fractures and other injuries	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Part of body affected:														
Head	3.0	--	--	--	--	3.1	--	--	--	--	1.9	--	--	--
Eye	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Neck	--	--	--	--	--	1.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trunk	37.7	--	--	--	--	25.4	--	--	--	--	1.9	--	--	--
Back	22.1	--	--	--	--	9.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Upper extremities	14.7	--	--	--	--	15.1	--	--	--	--	14.7	--	--	--
Shoulder	1.5	--	--	--	--	1.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arm	6.5	--	--	--	--	6.7	--	--	--	--	8.4	--	--	--
Wrist	3.5	--	--	--	--	3.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hand	2.6	--	--	--	--	2.7	--	--	--	--	3.8	--	--	--
Lower extremities	5.7	--	--	--	--	5.8	--	--	--	--	2.2	--	--	--
Knee	2.7	--	--	--	--	2.8	--	--	--	--	2.1	--	--	--
Ankle	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Foot	1.6	--	--	--	--	1.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Toe, toenail	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Body systems		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple	3.2	--	--	--	--	3.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Source of injury, illness:														
Chemical, chemical products	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Containers	1.5	--	--	--	--	1.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Furniture, fixtures	4.6	--	--	--	--	4.7	--	--	--	--	6.0	--	--	--
Machinery	1.7	--	--	--	--	1.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Parts and materials	2.9	--	--	--	--	3.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Person, injured or ill worker	6.2	--	--	--	--	6.4	--	--	--	--	2.9	--	--	--
Worker motion or position	6.2	--	--	--	--	6.4	--	--	--	--	2.9	--	--	--
Person, other than injured or ill workers	2.7	--	--	--	--	2.7	--	--	--	--	2.9	--	--	--
Health care patient	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.7	--	--	--
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	6.5	--	--	--	--	6.6	--	--	--	--	2.5	--	--	--
Ladder	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Handtools	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vehicles	6.0	--	--	--	--	6.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trucks	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cart, dolly, hand truck - nonpowered	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Table27. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers for selected characteristics and major industry sector, Local government, Missouri, 2013

Characteristic	Local government 2,3,4	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Event or exposure:														
Violence and other injuries by persons or animal	2.8	--	--	--	--	2.9	--	--	--	--	3.3	--	--	--
Intentional injury by other person	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Injury by person - unintentional or intent unknown	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Animal and insect related incidents	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation incidents	4.5	--	--	--	--	4.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	4.3	--	--	--	--	4.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fires and explosions	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Falls, slips, trips	23.3	--	--	--	--	10.6	--	--	--	--	2.7	--	--	--
Slips, trips without fall	--	--	--	--	--	1.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall on same level	21.0	--	--	--	--	8.3	--	--	--	--	2.7	--	--	--
Fall to lower level	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	12.6	--	--	--	--	12.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Contact with object, equipment	5.8	--	--	--	--	5.9	--	--	--	--	4.6	--	--	--
Struck by object or equipment	2.5	--	--	--	--	2.5	--	--	--	--	2.8	--	--	--
Struck against object or equipment	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Caught in or compressed by object or equipment	2.5	--	--	--	--	2.5	--	--	--	--	1.8	--	--	--
Overexertion and bodily reaction	16.8	--	--	--	--	17.2	--	--	--	--	10.2	--	--	--
Repetitive motion involving microtasks	1.8	--	--	--	--	1.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Overexertion in lifting or lowering	2.3	--	--	--	--	2.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses
EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year
20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week,
50 weeks per year).

² Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

³ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁴ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System -- United States, 2007 include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁵ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, January 29, 2015

Table 28. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected worker characteristics and number of days away from work, Local government, Missouri, 2013

[illegible]

Table 28. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected worker characteristics and number of days away from work, Local government, Missouri, 2013

Characteristic	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
<p>¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.</p> <p>² Race and ethnicity data do not add to total. Some cases may be counted as both Multi-race and "Hispanic and other" race.</p> <p>NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.</p> <p>SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, January 29, 2015</p>									

Table 29. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by major occupational group and number of days away from work, Local government, Missouri, 2013

Occupation	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total	100.0	9.9	4.2	34.5	9.9	34.5	--	6.3	6
Management occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Business and financial operations occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Computer and mathematical occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Architecture and engineering occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Life, physical, and social science occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Community and social service occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Legal occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education, training, and library occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Healthcare support occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Protective service occupations	100.0	--	8.1	78.4	--	--	--	--	4
Food preparation and serving related occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	100.0	--	--	29.4	17.6	--	--	--	10
Personal care and service occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sales and related occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Office and administrative support occupations	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	14
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Production occupations	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5
Transportation and material moving occupations	100.0	--	--	29.6	25.9	11.1	--	18.5	6

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, January 29, 2015

Table 30. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected occupations and number of days away from work, Local government, Missouri, 2013

Occupation	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total	100.0	9.9	4.2	34.5	9.9	34.5	--	6.3	6
Police and sheriff's patrol officers	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4
Highway maintenance workers	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	14
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	20
Bus drivers, transit and intercity	100.0	--	--	54.5	--	--	--	--	3
Subway and streetcar operators	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10
Correctional officers and jailers	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
Power plant operators	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5
Heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	26
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, January 29, 2015

2013 Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI)

Background

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) in conjunction with state agencies developed the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) program in 1992 to produce accurate, comprehensive, descriptive, timely, and accessible counts of fatal workplace injuries that occur during a given year. A fatality is counted in the state the incident occurred regardless of the state of employment to alleviate duplication of reporting in the states.

The fatality census uses diverse sources to identify, verify, and profile fatal work injuries in an effort to compile counts that are as complete as possible. Source documents such as death certificates, workers' compensation reports, and Federal and State agency administrative records are cross-referenced to gather key information about each workplace fatality such as the particular occupation in which the fatality occurred, worker demographics, equipment or machinery involved, and circumstances of the event. Two or more independent source documents are used to verify the work relationship of each fatal work injury.

A work relationship exists if an event or exposure results in fatal injury or illness to a person on the employer's premises and the person was there to work; off the employer's premises and the person was there to work; or the event or exposure was related to the person's work or status as an employee. Fatalities that occur during a person's commute to or from work are excluded from census counts. Work is defined as legal duties, activities, or tasks that produce a product or result; and that which is done in exchange for money, goods, services, profit, or benefit. Although the scope of the fatality census is limited to work-related injuries, states may submit data on work-related fatal illnesses, such as heart attacks, that occur at work.

Information gathered by states participating in the CFOI program is used for statistical and research purposes only. The identifiers of all individuals and companies remain confidential according to BLS policy and confidentiality pledges to state source agencies. BLS and participating state agencies abide by any restrictions on followback or the release data imposed by source agencies.

Data users

Data compiled by the CFOI program are issued annually for the previous calendar year. These data are used by safety and health professionals, policy analysts, and researchers to prevent fatal work injuries by informing workers of life threatening hazards associated with various jobs, promote safer work practices through enhanced job safety training, develop new safety equipment, assess and improve workplace safety standards, and identify new areas for safety research.

2013 CENSUS OF FATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES HIGHLIGHTS (preliminary data)

Industry

- There were 113 total work-related fatalities in Missouri in 2013.
 - One hundred, five fatalities were in private industry. Eight fatalities were in government.
 - Forty-nine fatalities were in private industry, goods-producing sectors. Fifty-six fatalities were in private industry, service-providing sectors.
 - Private industry major industry sectors with the most fatalities were:
 - trade, transportation, and utilities with 31;
 - construction with 19; and
 - natural resources and mining with 18.
 - Private industry sectors with the most fatalities were:
 - Construction (NAICS 23) with 19;
 - transportation and warehousing (NAICS 48-49) with 17; and
 - agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting (NAICS 11) with 17.

Category of workers

- Private sector wage and salary workers accounted for 72 of the total occupational fatalities.
 - Service-providing sectors accounted for 44 (61.1%) of the private sector wage and salary worker fatalities.
 - Trade, transportation, and utilities accounted for 26 (36.1%) of the fatalities.
 - The goods-producing sectors accounted for 28 (38.9%) of the private sector wage and salary worker fatalities.
 - Construction accounted for 13 (18.1%) of the fatalities.
- Government workers accounted for eight of the total occupational fatalities.
 - Six of the government workers were in service-providing sectors.
 - Public administration accounted for three of the fatalities.
- Self-employed workers accounted for 33 of the total occupational fatalities.
 - Goods-producing sectors accounted for 21 (63.6%) of the self-employed worker fatalities.
 - The agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting sector accounted for 14 of the self-employed worker fatalities.
 - Service-providing sectors accounted for 12 (36.4%) of the fatalities.
 - The retail trade sector accounted for three of the self-employed worker fatalities.

Event or exposure

- The event or exposures of the total fatalities were:
 - 45 (39.8%) transportation incidents;
 - 23 (20.4%) violence and other injuries by persons or animals;
 - 18 (15.9%) falls, slips, trips;
 - 17 (15.0%) contact with objects and equipment; and
 - 7 (6.2%) exposure to harmful substances or environments.

Transportation incidents

- Transportation incidents was the event or exposure leading to the most (45) occupational fatalities in Missouri in 2013.
 - Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles accounted for 26 of the transportation incidents. Nonroadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles accounted for ten of the transportation incidents.
 - Transportation and material moving occupations accounted for 26 of the transportation incidents. Management occupations accounted for eight of the transportation incidents.
 - The transportation and warehousing private industry sector accounted for 13 of the transportation incidents. Eleven of the transportation incidents were in the agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting private industry sector.

Homicides

- Eleven of the total occupational fatalities were homicides.
 - All 11 of the homicides were shooting by other person--intentional.
 - All 11 of the homicides were in private industry service-providing sectors.
 - Four of the homicides were in the retail trade sector.
 - Three of the homicides were sales and related occupations. All three of these homicides were shooting by other person--intentional.

Source

- Vehicles was the primary source in most (44) of the total fatalities. Persons, plants, animals, and minerals was the source in 24 fatalities.
- Tools, instruments, and equipment was the secondary source in 15 fatalities. Vehicles was the secondary source in 12 fatalities.

Occupation

- Transportation and material moving occupations was the occupational group with the most (32) fatal occupational injuries.
 - Twenty-six of the fatalities in transportation and material moving occupations were transportation incidents.
 - Driver/sales workers and truck drivers accounted for 24 of the occupational fatalities within the transportation and material moving occupations.
- There were 21 occupational fatalities in construction and extraction occupations.
 - Falls, slips, trips had nine fatalities in construction and extraction occupations.
 - Construction trades workers accounted for 12 of the occupational fatalities within the construction and extraction occupations.
- There were 18 occupational fatalities in management occupations.
 - Eight of the fatalities in management occupations were transportation incidents.
 - Farmers, ranchers, and other agricultural managers accounted for ten of the occupational fatalities within the management occupations.

Worker characteristics

- Male workers accounted for 106 (93.8%) of the 113 fatal occupational injuries.
 - Forty-three of the fatalities in male workers were due to transportation incidents.
- Workers aged 45 to 54 years accounted for 29 (25.7%) of the fatalities.
- White, non-Hispanic workers accounted for 90 (79.6%) of the total fatal occupational injuries.
 - Black or African-American, non-Hispanic workers accounted for 11 of the total occupational fatalities.

Table 31. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by major industry sector and number of days away from work, 2013

Missouri -- Local government

Industry Sector	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Local Government ^{2,3,4}	100.0	9.9	4.2	34.5	9.9	34.5	--	6.3	6
Goods-producing	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Manufacturing	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Service-providing	100.0	12.3	5.3	43.0	12.3	18.4	1.8	7.9	4
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁴	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Information	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Financial activities	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Professional and business services	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education and health services	100.0	17.2	10.3	20.7	20.7	31.0	--	--	6
Leisure and hospitality	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other services	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System -- United States, 2007) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, January 29, 2015

Table 32. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by time, hours on the job, and day of week and major industry sector, Local government, Missouri, 2013

Characteristic	Local government 2,3,4	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	1,420	--	--	--	--	1,140	--	--	--	--	290	--	--	--
Time of event:														
12:01 AM - 4:00 AM	40	--	--	--	--	40	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4:01 AM - 8:00 AM	110	--	--	--	--	110	--	--	--	--	50	--	--	--
8:01 AM - 12:00 PM	400	--	--	--	--	400	--	--	--	--	150	--	--	--
12:01 PM - 4:00 PM	460	--	--	--	--	460	--	--	--	--	40	--	--	--
4:01 PM - 8:00 PM	80	--	--	--	--	80	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8:01 PM - 12:00 AM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported	310	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hours on the job before event occurred:														
Occurred before shift began	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Less than 1 hour	100	--	--	--	--	100	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	--
1 - 2 hours	60	--	--	--	--	60	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
2 - 4 hours	350	--	--	--	--	350	--	--	--	--	160	--	--	--
4 - 6 hours	160	--	--	--	--	160	--	--	--	--	50	--	--	--
6 - 8 hours	340	--	--	--	--	340	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8 - 10 hours	60	--	--	--	--	60	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
10 - 12 hours	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
12 - 16 hours	30	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
More than 16 hours	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported	310	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Day of week:														
Sunday	60	--	--	--	--	60	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Monday	410	--	--	--	--	130	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tuesday	260	--	--	--	--	260	--	--	--	--	170	--	--	--
Wednesday	70	--	--	--	--	70	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Thursday	140	--	--	--	--	140	--	--	--	--	40	--	--	--
Friday	410	--	--	--	--	410	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	--
Saturday	80	--	--	--	--	80	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System -- United States, 2007 include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not

reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, January 29, 2015

Table 33. Percent Distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by time, hours on the job, and day of week and major industry sector, Local government, Missouri, 2013

Characteristic	Local government 2,3,4	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	100.0	--	--	--	--	100.0	--	--	--	--	100.0	--	--	--
Time of event:														
12:01 AM - 4:00 AM	2.8	--	--	--	--	3.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4:01 AM - 8:00 AM	7.7	--	--	--	--	9.6	--	--	--	--	17.2	--	--	--
8:01 AM - 12:00 PM	28.2	--	--	--	--	35.1	--	--	--	--	51.7	--	--	--
12:01 PM - 4:00 PM	32.4	--	--	--	--	40.4	--	--	--	--	13.8	--	--	--
4:01 PM - 8:00 PM	5.6	--	--	--	--	7.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8:01 PM - 12:00 AM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported	21.8	--	--	--	--	2.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hours on the job before event occurred:														
Occurred before shift began	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Less than 1 hour	7.0	--	--	--	--	8.8	--	--	--	--	10.3	--	--	--
1 - 2 hours	4.2	--	--	--	--	5.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
2 - 4 hours	24.6	--	--	--	--	30.7	--	--	--	--	55.2	--	--	--
4 - 6 hours	11.3	--	--	--	--	14.0	--	--	--	--	17.2	--	--	--
6 - 8 hours	23.9	--	--	--	--	29.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8 - 10 hours	4.2	--	--	--	--	5.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
10 - 12 hours	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
12 - 16 hours	2.1	--	--	--	--	2.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
More than 16 hours	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported	21.8	--	--	--	--	2.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Day of week:														
Sunday	4.2	--	--	--	--	5.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Monday	28.9	--	--	--	--	11.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tuesday	18.3	--	--	--	--	22.8	--	--	--	--	58.6	--	--	--
Wednesday	4.9	--	--	--	--	6.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Thursday	9.9	--	--	--	--	12.3	--	--	--	--	13.8	--	--	--
Friday	28.9	--	--	--	--	36.0	--	--	--	--	10.3	--	--	--
Saturday	5.6	--	--	--	--	7.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System -- United States, 2007 include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do

not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, January 29, 2015

Table 34. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by time, hours on the job, and day of week and number of days away from work, Local government, Missouri, 2013

Characteristic	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total	100.0	9.9	4.2	34.5	9.9	34.5	--	6.3	6
Time of event:									
12:01AM - 4:00AM	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
4:01AM - 8:00AM	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6
8:01AM - 12noon	100.0	12.5	--	17.5	12.5	42.5	--	10.0	14
12:01PM - 4:00PM	100.0	6.5	--	76.1	8.7	--	--	--	4
4:01PM - 8:00PM	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
8:01PM - 12midnight	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Time not reported	100.0	--	--	--	--	90.3	--	--	14
Hours on the job before event occurred:									
Before shift began	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Less than 1 hour	100.0	--	--	--	40.0	--	--	--	6
1 - 2 hours	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5
2 - 4 hours	100.0	22.9	--	--	11.4	45.7	--	14.3	15
4 - 6 hours	100.0	--	--	56.3	25.0	--	--	--	5
6 - 8 hours	100.0	--	--	88.2	--	--	--	--	4
8 - 10 hours	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
10 - 12 hours	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
12 - 16 hours	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
More than 16 hours	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hours not reported	100.0	--	--	--	--	90.3	--	--	14
Day of week:									
Sunday	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Monday	100.0	17.1	--	7.3	--	70.7	--	--	14
Tuesday	100.0	--	--	23.1	19.2	34.6	--	--	10
Wednesday	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	20
Thursday	100.0	--	--	50.0	28.6	--	--	--	5
Friday	100.0	7.3	--	70.7	--	19.5	--	--	4
Saturday	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6

Table 34. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by time, hours on the job, and day of week and number of days away from work, Local government, Missouri, 2013

Characteristic	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
<p>¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.</p> <p>NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.</p> <p>SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, January 29, 2015</p>									

Table 35. Incidence rates ¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ² per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker characteristics, major occupational group, and selected parts of body, Local government, Missouri, 2013

Characteristic	Local government	Part of body affected by the injury or illness ³																
		Head		Neck	Trunk		Upper extremities					Lower extremities				Body systems	Multiple parts	All other body parts
		Total	Eyes		Total	Back	Total	Shoulder	Arm	Hand	Wrist	Total	Knee	Ankle	Foot			
Total	65.8	3.0	--	--	37.7	22.1	14.7	1.5	6.5	2.6	3.5	5.7	2.7	--	1.6	--	3.2	--
Gender:																		
Male	108.4	--	--	--	71.7	38.9	20.4	--	9.4	4.0	4.2	7.0	--	--	3.3	--	6.8	--
Female	30.5	4.1	--	--	9.6	8.3	10.0	--	4.2	--	3.0	4.6	3.0	--	--	--	--	--
Age:																		
14 - 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 - 19	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
20 - 24	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
25 - 34	42.7	--	--	--	21.3	9.0	10.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
35 - 44	92.0	--	--	--	63.8	11.7	14.0	--	--	--	9.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
45 - 54	100.7	--	--	--	66.6	66.4	6.7	--	--	--	--	14.2	8.2	--	6.0	--	9.3	--
55 - 64	39.8	--	--	--	--	--	39.3	--	29.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
65 and over	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Major occupational group:																		
Management occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Business and financial operations occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Computer and mathematical occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Architecture and engineering occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Life, physical, and social science occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Community and social service occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Legal occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education, training, and library occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare support occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Protective service occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Food preparation and serving related occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Personal care and service occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sales and related occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Office and administrative support occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Production occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and material moving occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses
EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year
20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

³ Based on the Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System 2.01 developed by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, January 29, 2015

Table 36. Incidence rates ¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ² per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker characteristics, major occupational group, and selected natures of injury or illness, Local government, Missouri, 2013

Characteristic	Local government	Nature of injury or illness ³																
		Sprains, strains	Fractures	Cuts, lacerations, punctures			Bruises	Heat burns	Chemical burns	Amputations	Carpal tunnel syndrome	Tendonitis	Multiple traumatic injuries			Soreness	Pain	All other natures
				Total	Cuts, lacerations	Punctures							Total	with fractures	with sprains			
Total	65.8	28.9	2.7	--	--	--	6.0	--	--	--	1.8	--	--	--	--	6.0	--	6.6
Gender:																		
Male	108.4	53.1	3.8	--	--	--	3.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7.7	--	8.6
Female	30.5	8.9	--	--	--	--	8.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.5	--	5.0
Age:																		
14 - 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 - 19	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
20 - 24	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
25 - 34	42.7	11.4	--	--	--	--	7.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9.8	--	7.7
35 - 44	92.0	15.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
45 - 54	100.7	68.1	--	--	--	--	12.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10.1	--	9.0
55 - 64	39.8	31.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
65 and over	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Major occupational group:																		
Management occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Business and financial operations occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Computer and mathematical occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Architecture and engineering occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Life, physical, and social science occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Community and social service occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Legal occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education, training, and library occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare support occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Protective service occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Food preparation and serving related occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Personal care and service occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sales and related occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Office and administrative support occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Production occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and material moving occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses
EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year
20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

³ Based on the Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System 2.01 developed by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, January 29, 2015

Table 37. Incidence rates ¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ² per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker characteristics, major occupational group, and selected sources of injury or illness, Local government, Missouri, 2013

Characteristic	Local government	Source of injury or illness ¹												
		Chemicals and chemical products	Containers	Furniture and fixtures	Machinery	Parts and materials	Person, other than worker	Health care patient	Person, injured or ill worker	Worker motion or position	Floors, walkways, or ground surfaces	Handtools	Vehicles	All other sources
Total	65.8	--	1.5	4.6	1.7	2.9	2.7	--	6.2	6.2	6.5	--	6.0	33.4
Gender:														
Male	108.4	--	--	8.3	--	6.4	--	--	7.9	7.9	5.3	--	4.2	68.2
Female	30.5	--	--	--	--	--	2.7	--	4.9	4.9	7.5	--	7.5	4.7
Age:														
14 - 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 - 19	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
20 - 24	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
25 - 34	42.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8.9	8.9	--	--	9.7	--
35 - 44	92.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10.0	10.0	11.0	--	7.3	55.4
45 - 54	100.7	--	--	--	--	5.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	7.2	71.2
55 - 64	39.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
65 and over	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Major occupational group:														
Management occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Business and financial operations occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Computer and mathematical occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Architecture and engineering occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Life, physical, and social science occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Community and social service occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Legal occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education, training, and library occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare support occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Protective service occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Food preparation and serving related occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Personal care and service occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sales and related occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Office and administrative support occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Production occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and material moving occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses

EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year

20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

³ Based on the Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System 2.01 developed by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, January 29, 2015

Table 38. Incidence rates ¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ² per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker characteristics, major occupational group, and selected events or exposures leading to injury or illness, Local government, Missouri, 2013

Characteristic	Local government	Event or exposure leading to injury or illness ³																			
		Contact with objects				Falls, slips, trips				Overexertion		Repetitive motion involving microtasks	Exposure to harmful substance or environment	Transportation accidents		Fires and explosions	Violence and other injuries by persons or animal				All other events
		Total	Struck by object	Struck against object	Caught in or compressed or crushed	Total	Fall to lower level	Fall on same level	Slips or trips without fall	Total	In lifting			Total	Roadway accidents		Total	Intentional injury by other person	Injury by person—unit entional or intent unknown	Animal and insect related incidents	
Total	65.8	5.8	2.5	--	2.5	23.3	--	21.0	--	16.8	2.3	1.8	12.6	4.5	4.3	--	2.8	--	--	--	--
Gender:																					
Male	108.4	6.1	--	--	--	38.9	--	37.8	--	29.4	--	--	--	4.2	4.1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Female	30.5	5.6	--	--	--	10.4	--	7.2	--	6.4	--	--	--	4.8	4.5	--	3.3	--	--	--	--
Age:																					
14 - 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 - 19	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
20 - 24	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
25 - 34	42.7	6.8	--	--	--	7.8	--	--	--	15.3	--	--	--	9.7	9.7	--	--	--	--	--	--
35 - 44	92.0	--	--	--	--	13.8	--	9.6	--	15.2	6.3	7.4	--	6.5	5.8	--	--	--	--	--	--
45 - 54	100.7	12.6	--	--	8.5	64.3	--	62.3	--	18.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
55 - 64	39.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	29.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
65 and over	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Major occupational group:																					
Management occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Business and financial operations occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Computer and mathematical occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Architecture and engineering occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Life, physical, and social science occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Community and social service occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Legal occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education, training, and library occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare support occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Protective service occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Food preparation and serving related occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Personal care and service occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sales and related occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Office and administrative support occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Production occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and material moving occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses
EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year
20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

³ Based on the Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System 2.01 developed by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

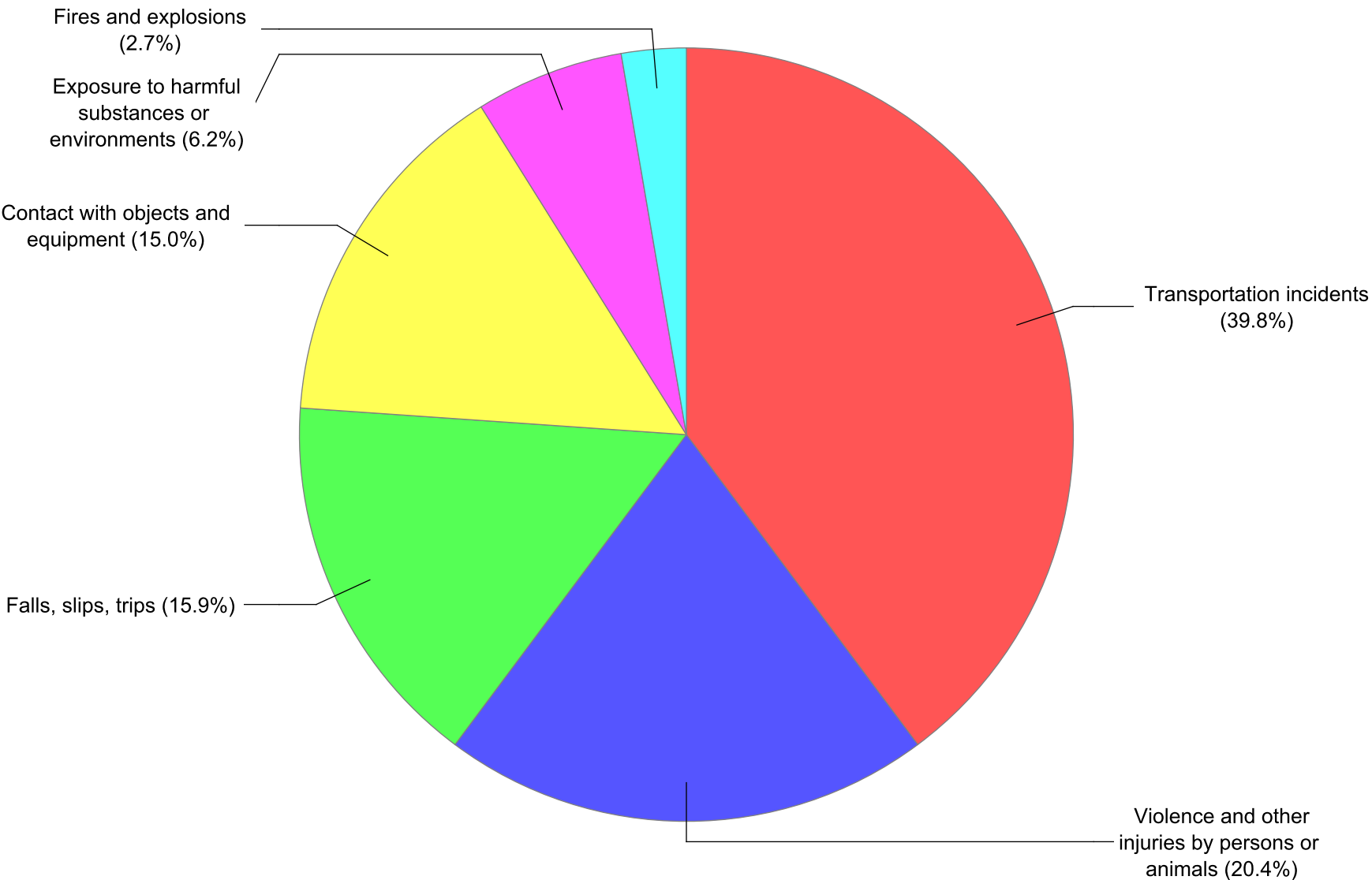
NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, January 29, 2015

Workplace fatal injuries by event or exposure, Missouri, 2013, all ownerships (113 total fatal injuries)

Characteristics	Value
Transportation incidents	45
Violence and other injuries by persons or animals	23
Falls, slips, trips	18
Contact with objects and equipment	17
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	7
Fires and explosions	3
Other not reported	0

Chart A-1. Workplace fatal injuries by event or exposure, Missouri, 2013, all ownerships (113 total fatal injuries)

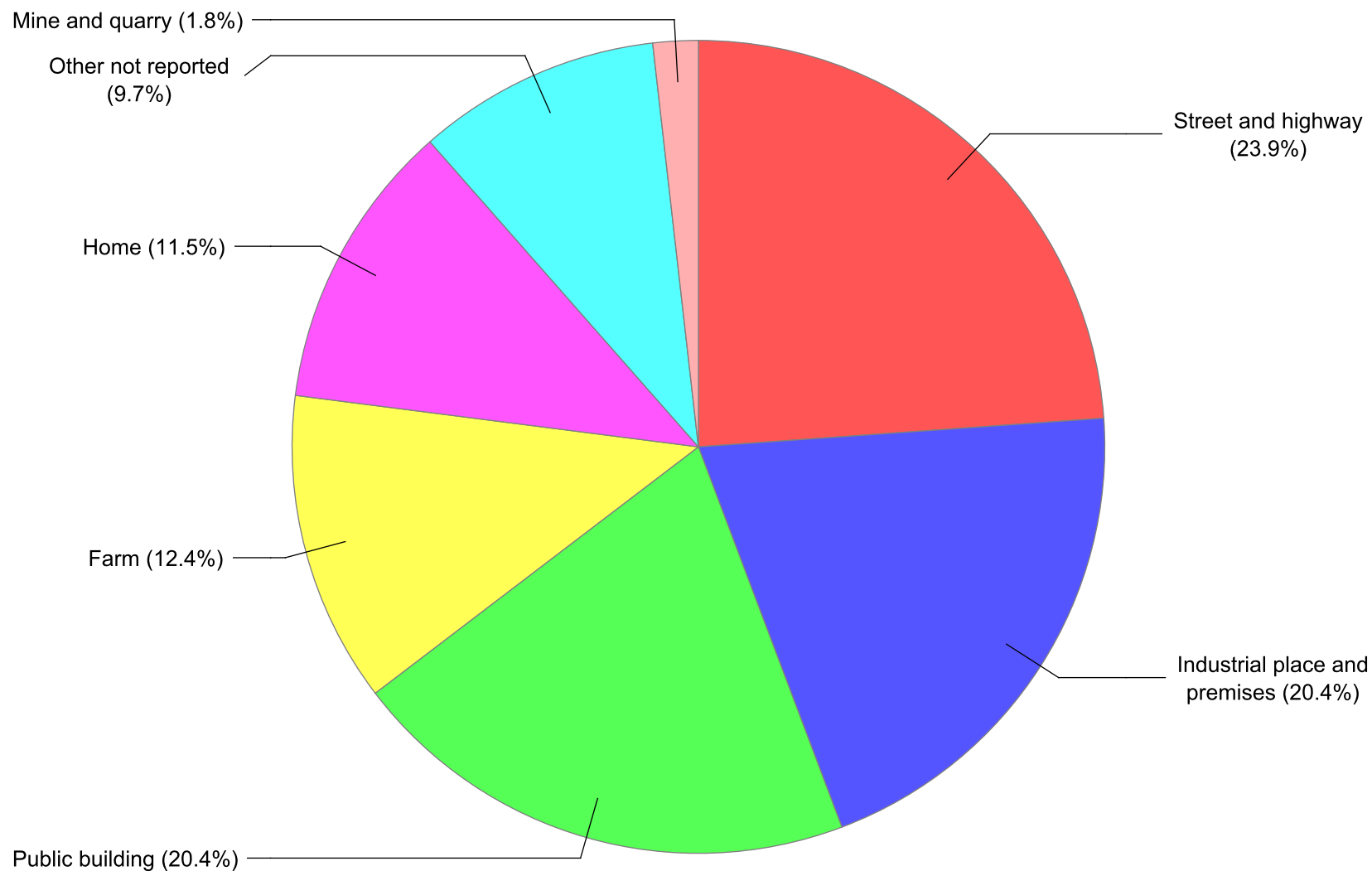


[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2015]

Fatal work injuries by location, Missouri, 2013, all ownerships (113 total fatal injuries)

Characteristics	Value
Place for recreation and sport	-
Residential institution	-
Street and highway	27
Industrial place and premises	23
Public building	23
Farm	14
Home	13
Other not reported	11
Mine and quarry	2

Chart A-2. Fatal work injuries by location, Missouri, 2013, all ownerships (113 total fatal injuries)

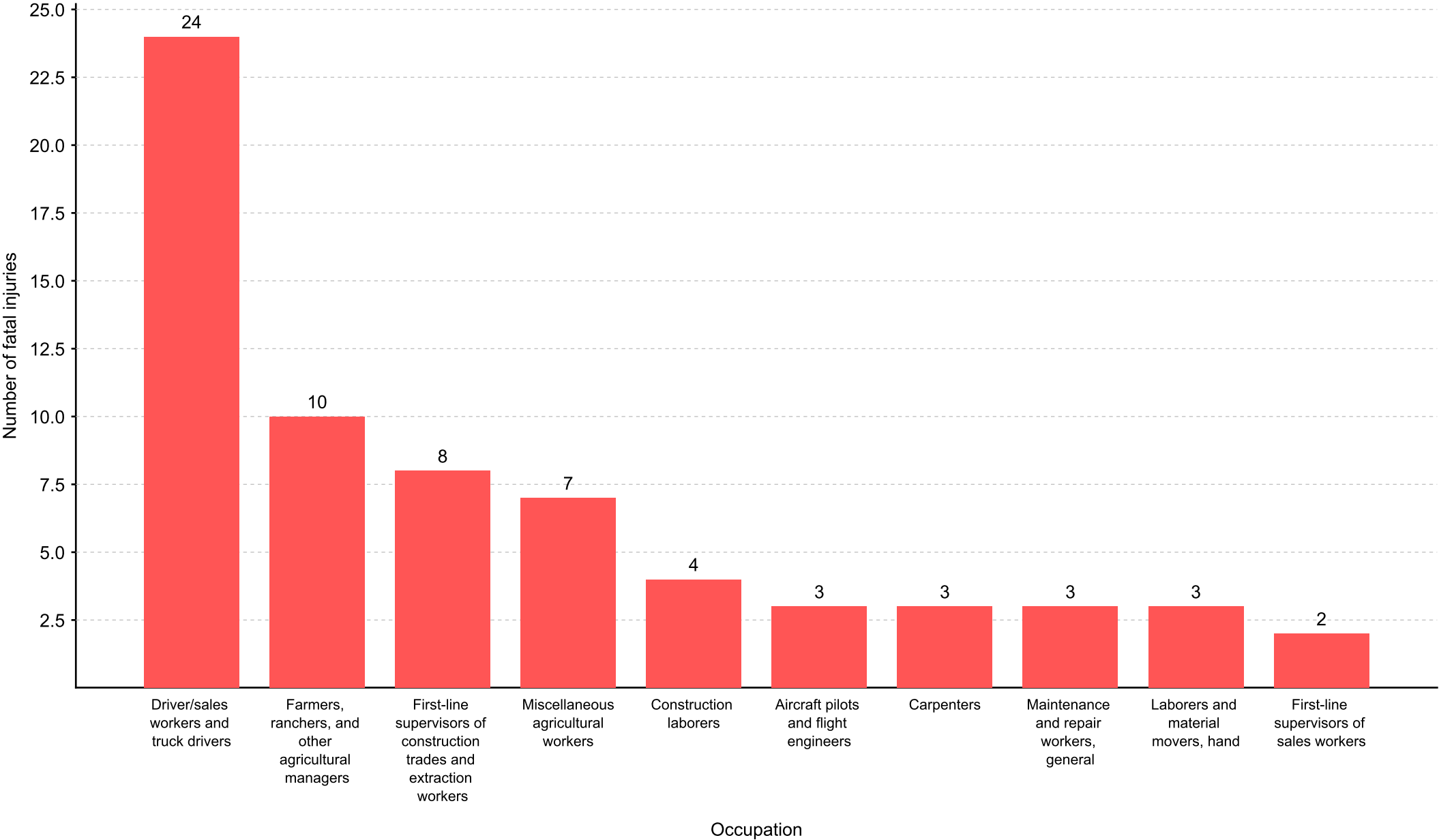


[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2015]

Occupations with the largest number of worker fatal injuries, Missouri, 2013, all ownerships, (113 total fatal injuries)

Characteristics	Value
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	24
Farmers, ranchers, and other agricultural managers	10
First-line supervisors of construction trades and extraction workers	8
Miscellaneous agricultural workers	7
Construction laborers	4
Aircraft pilots and flight engineers	3
Carpenters	3
Maintenance and repair workers, general	3
Laborers and material movers, hand	3
First-line supervisors of sales workers	2

Chart A-3. Occupations with the largest number of worker fatal injuries, Missouri, 2013, all ownerships, (113 total fatal injuries)



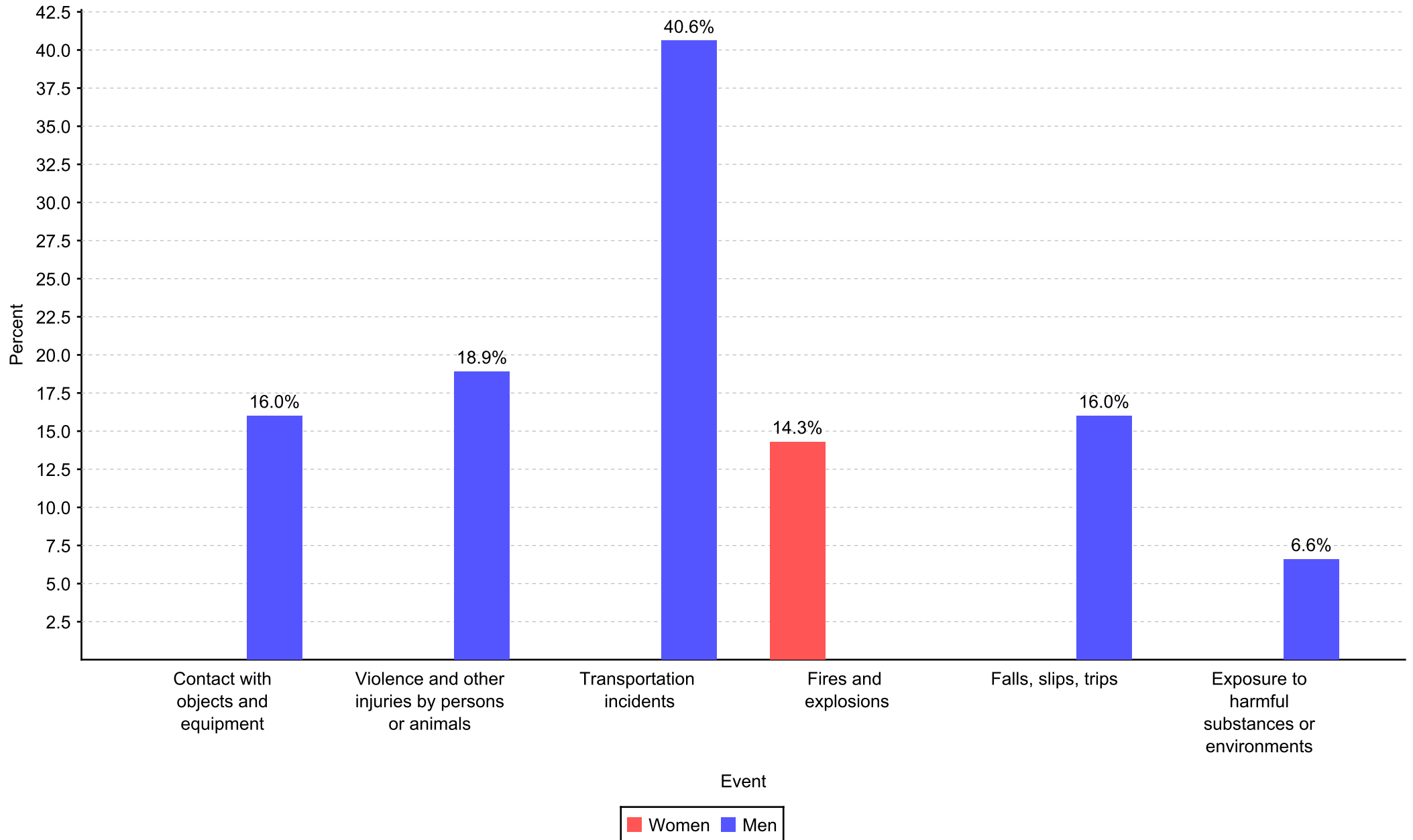
[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2015]

Fatal work injuries varied between men and women, Missouri, 2013, all ownerships, (106 men, 7 women)

Characteristics	Men	Women
Contact with objects and equipment	17	-
Violence and other injuries by persons or animals	20	-
Transportation incidents	43	-
Fires and explosions	-	1
Falls, slips, trips	17	-
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	7	-

Chart A-4. Fatal work injuries varied between men and women, Missouri, 2013, all ownerships, (106 men, 7 women)

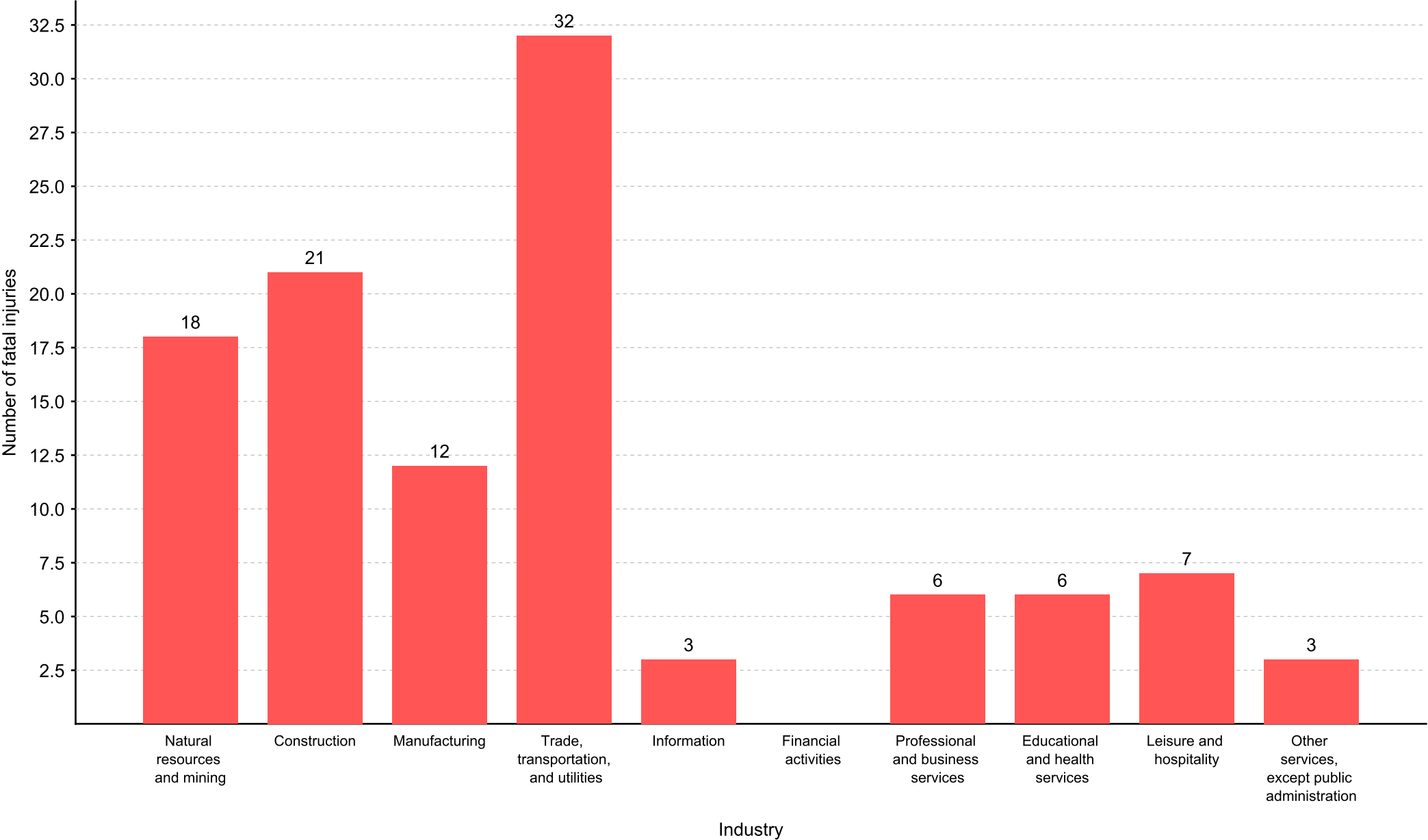
[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2015]



Fatal work injuries in selected industries, Missouri, 2013, all ownerships (113 total fatal injuries)

Characteristics	Value
Natural resources and mining	18
Construction	21
Manufacturing	12
Trade, transportation, and utilities	32
Information	3
Financial activities	-
Professional and business services	6
Educational and health services	6
Leisure and hospitality	7
Other services, except public administration	3

Chart A-5. Fatal work injuries in selected industries, Missouri, 2013, all ownerships (113 total fatal injuries)



[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2015]

TABLE A-1. Fatal occupational injuries by industry and event or exposure, Missouri, 2013

Industry ¹	NAICS code ¹	Total fatal injuries (number)	Event or exposure ²					
			Violence and other injuries by persons or animals ³	Transportation incidents ⁴	Fires and explosions	Falls, slips, trips	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Contact with objects and equipment
Total		113	23	45	3	18	7	17
Private industry		105	22	42	--	18	7	14
Goods producing		49	6	16	--	13	4	9
Natural resources and mining		18	--	11	--	--	--	--
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting		17	--	11	--	--	--	--
Crop production	111	12	--	9	--	--	--	--
Other crop farming	1119	7	--	5	--	--	--	--
All other crop farming	11199	7	--	5	--	--	--	--
Mining⁵		1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mining (except oil and gas)	212	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nonmetallic mineral mining and quarrying	2123	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Stone mining and quarrying	21231	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Crushed and broken limestone mining and quarrying	212312	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction		19	--	3	--	10	--	4
Construction		19	--	3	--	10	--	4
Construction of buildings	236	6	--	--	--	4	--	--
Residential building construction	2361	5	--	--	--	3	--	--
Residential building construction	23611	5	--	--	--	3	--	--
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	4	--	3	--	--	--	--
Highway, street, and bridge construction	2373	3	--	3	--	--	--	--
Highway, street, and bridge construction	23731	3	--	3	--	--	--	--
Other heavy and civil engineering construction	2379	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Specialty trade contractors	238	8	--	--	--	4	--	--

TABLE A-1. Fatal occupational injuries by industry and event or exposure, Missouri, 2013

Industry ¹	NAICS code ¹	Total fatal injuries (number)	Event or exposure ²					
			Violence and other injuries by persons or animals ³	Transportation incidents ⁴	Fires and explosions	Falls, slips, trips	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Contact with objects and equipment
Building equipment contractors	2382	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Plumbing, heating, and air-conditioning contractors	23822	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Building finishing contractors	2383	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Painting and wall covering contractors	23832	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Residential painting and wall covering contractors	238321	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Manufacturing		12	3	--	--	--	--	4
Manufacturing		12	3	--	--	--	--	4
Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing	312	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Beverage manufacturing	3121	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Soft drink and ice manufacturing	31211	1	--	--	--	--	--	1
Soft drink manufacturing	312111	1	--	--	--	--	--	1
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	2	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cement and concrete product manufacturing	3273	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other concrete product manufacturing	32739	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	3279	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
All other nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	32799	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cut stone and stone product manufacturing	327991	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Service providing		56	16	26	1	5	3	5
Trade, transportation, and utilities		31	7	16	--	--	--	4
Retail trade		11	4	3	--	--	--	--
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Food and beverage stores	445	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Grocery stores	4451	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nonstore retailers	454	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and warehousing		17	--	13	--	--	--	--

TABLE A-1. Fatal occupational injuries by industry and event or exposure, Missouri, 2013

Industry ¹	NAICS code ¹	Total fatal injuries (number)	Event or exposure ²					
			Violence and other injuries by persons or animals ³	Transportation incidents ⁴	Fires and explosions	Falls, slips, trips	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Contact with objects and equipment
Truck transportation	484	15	--	12	--	--	--	--
General freight trucking	4841	8	--	5	--	--	--	--
General freight trucking, long-distance	48412	7	--	5	--	--	--	--
General freight trucking, long-distance, truckload	484121	4	--	3	--	--	--	--
Specialized freight trucking	4842	7	--	7	--	--	--	--
Specialized freight (except used goods) trucking, long-distance	48423	6	--	6	--	--	--	--
Information		3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Information		3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Motion picture and sound recording industries	512	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sound recording industries	5122	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sound recording studios	51224	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Professional and business services		6	--	4	--	--	--	--
Administrative and waste services		5	--	3	--	--	--	--
Administrative and support services	561	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Educational and health services		6	4	--	--	--	--	--
Educational services		1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Educational services	611	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Technical and trade schools	6115	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Technical and trade schools	61151	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Flight training	611512	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Health care and social assistance		5	4	--	--	--	--	--
Social assistance	624	4	4	--	--	--	--	--
Individual and family services	6241	4	4	--	--	--	--	--

TABLE A-1. Fatal occupational injuries by industry and event or exposure, Missouri, 2013

Industry ¹	NAICS code ¹	Total fatal injuries (number)	Event or exposure ²					
			Violence and other injuries by persons or animals ³	Transportation incidents ⁴	Fires and explosions	Falls, slips, trips	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Contact with objects and equipment
Services for the elderly and persons with disabilities	62412	4	4	--	--	--	--	--
Leisure and hospitality		6	3	1	1	--	--	--
Arts, entertainment, and recreation		1	--	1	--	--	--	--
Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries	711	1	--	1	--	--	--	--
Spectator sports	7112	1	--	1	--	--	--	--
Spectator sports	71121	1	--	1	--	--	--	--
Racetracks	711212	1	--	1	--	--	--	--
Accommodation and food services		5	3	--	1	--	--	--
Food services and drinking places	722	5	3	--	1	--	--	--
Full-service restaurants	7221	5	3	--	1	--	--	--
Full-service restaurants	72211	5	3	--	1	--	--	--
Government⁶		8	--	3	--	--	--	3
Local government		8	--	3	--	--	--	3
Service providing		6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Public administration		3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Public administration		3	--	--	--	--	--	--

TABLE A-1. Fatal occupational injuries by industry and event or exposure, Missouri, 2013

Industry ¹	NAICS code ¹	Total fatal injuries (number)	Event or exposure ²					
			Violence and other injuries by persons or animals ³	Transportation incidents ⁴	Fires and explosions	Falls, slips, trips	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Contact with objects and equipment
<div><div>¹ Industry data are based on the North American Industry Classification System, 2007.</div><div>² Based on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS) 2.01 implemented for 2011 data forward.</div><div>³ Includes violence by persons, self-inflicted injury, and attacks by animals.</div><div>⁴ Includes roadway, nonroadway, air, water, rail fatal occupational injuries, and fatal occupational injuries resulting from being struck by a vehicle.</div><div>⁵ Includes fatal injuries at all establishments categorized as Mining (Sector 21) in the North American Industry Classification System, including establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.</div><div>⁶ Includes fatal injuries to workers employed by governmental organizations regardless of industry.</div></div> <div>Note: Data are preliminary. Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. N.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified." CFOI fatality counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event.</div> <div>Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with state, New York City, District of Columbia, and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, January 30, 2015</div>								

TABLE A-2. Fatal occupational injuries resulting from transportation incidents and homicides, Missouri, 2013

Industry ¹	Total fatal injuries (number)	Transportation incidents ²				Homicides ²	
		Total	Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicle	Nonroadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	Pedestrian vehicular incidents	Total	Shooting by other person--intentional
Total	113	45	26	10	--	11	11
Private industry	105	42	23	10	--	11	11
Goods producing	49	16	4	9	--	--	--
Natural resources and mining	18	11	3	7	--	--	--
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	17	11	3	7	--	--	--
Crop production	12	9	3	6	--	--	--
Other crop farming	7	5	--	3	--	--	--
All other crop farming	7	5	--	3	--	--	--
Mining³	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mining (except oil and gas)	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nonmetallic mineral mining and quarrying	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Stone mining and quarrying	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Crushed and broken limestone mining and quarrying	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction	19	3	--	--	--	--	--
Construction	19	3	--	--	--	--	--
Construction of buildings	6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Residential building construction	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Residential building construction	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Heavy and civil engineering construction	4	3	--	--	--	--	--
Highway, street, and bridge construction	3	3	--	--	--	--	--
Highway, street, and bridge construction	3	3	--	--	--	--	--
Other heavy and civil engineering construction	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Specialty trade contractors	8	--	--	--	--	--	--

TABLE A-2. Fatal occupational injuries resulting from transportation incidents and homicides, Missouri, 2013

Industry ¹	Total fatal injuries (number)	Transportation incidents ²				Homicides ²	
		Total	Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicle	Nonroadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	Pedestrian vehicular incidents	Total	Shooting by other person--intentional
Building equipment contractors	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Plumbing, heating, and air-conditioning contractors	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Building finishing contractors	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Painting and wall covering contractors	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Residential painting and wall covering contractors	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Manufacturing	12	--	--	--	--	--	--
Manufacturing	12	--	--	--	--	--	--
Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Beverage manufacturing	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Soft drink and ice manufacturing	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Soft drink manufacturing	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	2	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cement and concrete product manufacturing	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other concrete product manufacturing	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
All other nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cut stone and stone product manufacturing	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Service providing	56	26	19	--	--	11	11
Trade, transportation, and utilities	31	16	15	--	--	4	4
Retail trade	11	3	3	--	--	4	4
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Food and beverage stores	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Grocery stores	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nonstore retailers	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and warehousing	17	13	12	--	--	--	--

TABLE A-2. Fatal occupational injuries resulting from transportation incidents and homicides, Missouri, 2013

Industry ¹	Total fatal injuries (number)	Transportation incidents ²				Homicides ²	
		Total	Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicle	Nonroadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	Pedestrian vehicular incidents	Total	Shooting by other person--intentional
Truck transportation	15	12	12	--	--	--	--
General freight trucking	8	5	5	--	--	--	--
General freight trucking, long-distance	7	5	5	--	--	--	--
General freight trucking, long-distance, truckload	4	3	3	--	--	--	--
Specialized freight trucking	7	7	7	--	--	--	--
Specialized freight (except used goods) trucking, long-distance	6	6	6	--	--	--	--
Information	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Information	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Motion picture and sound recording industries	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sound recording industries	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sound recording studios	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Professional and business services	6	4	--	--	--	--	--
Administrative and waste services	5	3	--	--	--	--	--
Administrative and support services	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Educational and health services	6	--	--	--	--	3	3
Educational services	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Educational services	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Technical and trade schools	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Technical and trade schools	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Flight training	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Health care and social assistance	5	--	--	--	--	3	3
Social assistance	4	--	--	--	--	3	3
Individual and family services	4	--	--	--	--	3	3

TABLE A-2. Fatal occupational injuries resulting from transportation incidents and homicides, Missouri, 2013

Industry ¹	Total fatal injuries (number)	Transportation incidents ²				Homicides ²	
		Total	Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicle	Nonroadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	Pedestrian vehicular incidents	Total	Shooting by other person--intentional
Services for the elderly and persons with disabilities	4	--	--	--	--	3	3
Leisure and hospitality	6	1	--	--	--	--	--
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	1	1	--	--	--	--	--
Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries	1	1	--	--	--	--	--
Spectator sports	1	1	--	--	--	--	--
Spectator sports	1	1	--	--	--	--	--
Racetracks	1	1	--	--	--	--	--
Accommodation and food services	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Food services and drinking places	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Full-service restaurants	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Full-service restaurants	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Government⁴	8	3	3	--	--	--	--
Local government	8	3	3	--	--	--	--
Service providing	6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Public administration	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Public administration	3	--	--	--	--	--	--

TABLE A-2. Fatal occupational injuries resulting from transportation incidents and homicides, Missouri, 2013

Industry ¹	Total fatal injuries (number)	Transportation incidents ²				Homicides ²	
		Total	Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicle	Nonroadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	Pedestrian vehicular incidents	Total	Shooting by other person--intentional

¹ Industry data are based on the North American Industry Classification System, 2007.

² Based on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS) 2.01 implemented for 2011 data forward.

³ Includes fatal injuries at all establishments categorized as Mining (Sector 21) in the North American Industry Classification System, including establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

⁴ Includes fatal injuries to workers employed by governmental organizations regardless of industry.

Note: Data are preliminary. Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. N.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified." CFOI fatality counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with state, New York City, District of Columbia, and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, January 30, 2015

TABLE A-3. Fatal occupational injuries to private sector wage and salary workers, government workers, and self-employed workers by industry, Missouri, 2013

Industry ¹	Fatal injuries		Private sector wage and salary workers ²		Government workers ³		Self-employed workers ⁴	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	113	100.0	72	100.0	8	100.0	33	100.0
Goods producing	51	45.1	28	38.9	--	--	21	63.6
Natural resources and mining	18	15.9	4	5.6	--	--	14	42.4
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	17	15.0	3	4.2	--	--	14	42.4
Crop production	12	10.6	--	--	--	--	12	36.4
Other crop farming	7	6.2	--	--	--	--	7	21.2
All other crop farming	7	6.2	--	--	--	--	7	21.2
Mining⁵	1	.9	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mining (except oil and gas)	1	.9	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nonmetallic mineral mining and quarrying	1	.9	--	--	--	--	--	--
Stone mining and quarrying	1	.9	--	--	--	--	--	--
Crushed and broken limestone mining and quarrying	1	.9	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction	21	18.6	13	18.1	--	--	6	18.2
Construction	21	18.6	13	18.1	--	--	6	18.2
Construction of buildings	6	5.3	3	4.2	--	--	3	9.1
Residential building construction	5	4.4	--	--	--	--	3	9.1
Residential building construction	5	4.4	--	--	--	--	3	9.1
Heavy and civil engineering construction	6	5.3	4	5.6	--	--	--	--
Highway, street, and bridge construction	5	4.4	3	4.2	--	--	--	--
Highway, street, and bridge construction	5	4.4	3	4.2	--	--	--	--
Other heavy and civil engineering construction	1	.9	1	1.4	--	--	--	--
Specialty trade contractors	8	7.1	6	8.3	--	--	--	--
Building equipment contractors	3	2.7	--	--	--	--	--	--

TABLE A-3. Fatal occupational injuries to private sector wage and salary workers, government workers, and self-employed workers by industry, Missouri, 2013

Industry ¹	Fatal injuries		Private sector wage and salary workers ²		Government workers ³		Self-employed workers ⁴	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Plumbing, heating, and air-conditioning contractors	3	2.7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Building finishing contractors	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	3.0
Painting and wall covering contractors	1	.9	--	--	--	--	1	3.0
Residential painting and wall covering contractors	1	.9	--	--	--	--	1	3.0
Manufacturing	12	10.6	11	15.3	--	--	1	3.0
Manufacturing	12	10.6	11	15.3	--	--	1	3.0
Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Beverage manufacturing	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Soft drink and ice manufacturing	1	.9	1	1.4	--	--	--	--
Soft drink manufacturing	1	.9	1	1.4	--	--	--	--
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	2	1.8	1	1.4	--	--	1	3.0
Cement and concrete product manufacturing	1	.9	--	--	--	--	1	3.0
Other concrete product manufacturing	1	.9	--	--	--	--	1	3.0
Other nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	1	.9	1	1.4	--	--	--	--
All other nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	1	.9	1	1.4	--	--	--	--
Cut stone and stone product manufacturing	1	.9	1	1.4	--	--	--	--
Service providing	62	54.9	44	61.1	6	75.0	12	36.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	32	28.3	26	36.1	--	--	5	15.2
Retail trade	11	9.7	8	11.1	--	--	3	9.1
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	3	2.7	3	4.2	--	--	--	--
Food and beverage stores	3	2.7	--	--	--	--	1	3.0
Grocery stores	3	2.7	--	--	--	--	1	3.0
Convenience stores	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	3.0
Gasoline stations	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	3.0
Gasoline stations	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	3.0
Gasoline stations with convenience stores	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	3.0

TABLE A-3. Fatal occupational injuries to private sector wage and salary workers, government workers, and self-employed workers by industry, Missouri, 2013

Industry ¹	Fatal injuries		Private sector wage and salary workers ²		Government workers ³		Self-employed workers ⁴	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Nonstore retailers	3	2.7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and warehousing	17	15.0	15	20.8	--	--	--	--
Truck transportation	15	13.3	14	19.4	--	--	1	3.0
General freight trucking	8	7.1	8	11.1	--	--	--	--
General freight trucking, long-distance	7	6.2	7	9.7	--	--	--	--
General freight trucking, long-distance, truckload	4	3.5	4	5.6	--	--	--	--
Specialized freight trucking	7	6.2	6	8.3	--	--	1	3.0
Specialized freight (except used goods) trucking, long-distance	6	5.3	5	6.9	--	--	1	3.0
Information	3	2.7	--	--	--	--	1	3.0
Information	3	2.7	--	--	--	--	1	3.0
Motion picture and sound recording industries	1	.9	--	--	--	--	1	3.0
Sound recording industries	1	.9	--	--	--	--	1	3.0
Sound recording studios	1	.9	--	--	--	--	1	3.0
Professional and business services	6	5.3	4	5.6	--	--	--	--
Administrative and waste services	5	4.4	4	5.6	--	--	--	--
Administrative and support services	4	3.5	3	4.2	--	--	--	--
Educational and health services	6	5.3	5	6.9	--	--	--	--
Educational services	1	.9	1	1.4	--	--	--	--
Educational services	1	.9	1	1.4	--	--	--	--
Technical and trade schools	1	.9	1	1.4	--	--	--	--
Technical and trade schools	1	.9	1	1.4	--	--	--	--
Flight training	1	.9	1	1.4	--	--	--	--

TABLE A-3. Fatal occupational injuries to private sector wage and salary workers, government workers, and self-employed workers by industry, Missouri, 2013

Industry ¹	Fatal injuries		Private sector wage and salary workers ²		Government workers ³		Self-employed workers ⁴	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Health care and social assistance	5	4.4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Social assistance	4	3.5	3	4.2	--	--	--	--
Individual and family services	4	3.5	3	4.2	--	--	--	--
Services for the elderly and persons with disabilities	4	3.5	3	4.2	--	--	--	--
Leisure and hospitality	7	6.2	5	6.9	--	--	1	3.0
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	--	--	1	1.4	--	--	--	--
Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries	1	.9	1	1.4	--	--	--	--
Spectator sports	1	.9	1	1.4	--	--	--	--
Spectator sports	1	.9	1	1.4	--	--	--	--
Racetracks	1	.9	1	1.4	--	--	--	--
Accommodation and food services	5	4.4	4	5.6	--	--	1	3.0
Food services and drinking places	5	4.4	4	5.6	--	--	1	3.0
Full-service restaurants	5	4.4	4	5.6	--	--	1	3.0
Full-service restaurants	5	4.4	4	5.6	--	--	1	3.0
Other services, except public administration	3	2.7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other services, except public administration	3	2.7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Public administration	3	2.7	--	--	3	37.5	--	--
Public administration	3	2.7	--	--	3	37.5	--	--

TABLE A-3. Fatal occupational injuries to private sector wage and salary workers, government workers, and self-employed workers by industry, Missouri, 2013

Industry ¹	Fatal injuries		Private sector wage and salary workers ²		Government workers ³		Self-employed workers ⁴	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<p>¹ Industry data are based on the North American Industry Classification System, 2007.</p> <p>² May include volunteers and workers receiving other types of compensation.</p> <p>³ Includes fatal injuries to workers employed by governmental organizations regardless of industry.</p> <p>⁴ Includes self-employed workers, owners of unincorporated businesses and farms, paid and unpaid family workers, and may include some owners of incorporated businesses or members of partnerships.</p> <p>⁵ Includes fatal injuries at all establishments categorized as Mining (Sector 21) in the North American Industry Classification System, including establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.</p> <p>Note: Data are preliminary. Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. N.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified." CFOI fatality counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event.</p> <p>Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with state, New York City, District of Columbia, and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, January 30, 2015</p>								

TABLE A-4. Fatal occupational injuries by primary and secondary source of injury for all fatal injuries and by major private industry¹ sector, Missouri, 2013

Primary source and secondary source ²	Total fatal injuries (number)	Goods producing				Service providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Educational and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Total	113	49	18	19	12	56	31	3	--	6	6	6	--
Primary Source⁴													
Chemicals and chemical products	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other chemicals	1	--	--	--	--	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Oxygen and oxygen compounds	1	--	--	--	--	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Carbon monoxide	1	--	--	--	--	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Machinery	14	10	--	--	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction, logging, and mining machinery	7	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Excavating machinery	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other construction, logging, and mining machinery	1	1	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Agitators, mixers--earth, mineral	1	1	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Material and personnel handling machinery	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Special process machinery	1	1	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Packaging, bottling, wrapping machinery	1	1	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Parts and materials	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Building materials--solid elements	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Structural metal materials	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Beams--unattached metal	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Persons, plants, animals, and minerals	24	6	--	--	3	17	7	1	--	--	4	3	--
Animals	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mammals, except humans	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Person--injured or ill worker	9	4	--	--	3	5	3	--	--	--	1	--	--
Person--other than injured or ill worker	11	--	--	--	--	11	4	1	--	--	3	--	--
Co-worker or work associate of injured or ill worker	5	--	--	--	--	5	--	--	--	--	3	--	--
Co-worker	5	--	--	--	--	5	--	--	--	--	3	--	--
Assailant, suspect, inmate	6	--	--	--	--	6	4	1	--	--	--	--	--
Robber	6	--	--	--	--	6	4	1	--	--	--	--	--
Structures and surfaces	20	13	3	10	--	6	--	--	--	--	--	1	--
Buildings--office, plant, residential	3	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	--
Commercial and retail buildings	1	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	--
Restaurant, bar	1	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	--
Structures other than buildings	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Excavations, strip mines, and quarries (except confined space)	1	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other structural elements	6	5	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Roofs	5	4	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	7	3	--	--	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other floors, walkways, ground surfaces	3	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ramps, loading docks, dock plates	3	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tools, instruments, and equipment	4	4	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ladders	4	4	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Movable--ladders	3	3	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vehicles	44	14	10	--	--	27	19	--	--	3	1	1	--
Aircraft	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	--
Airplanes--powered fixed wing	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--
Airplane--propeller-driven or piston engine	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--
Aircraft--powered rotary wing	1	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	--
Helicopter	1	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	--

TABLE A-4. Fatal occupational injuries by primary and secondary source of injury for all fatal injuries and by major private industry¹ sector, Missouri, 2013

Primary source and secondary source ²	Total fatal injuries (number)	Goods producing				Service providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Educational and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Water vehicle	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Barge	1	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Highway vehicles, motorized	29	--	--	--	--	24	19	--	--	--	--	--	--
Passenger vehicle--automobiles, buses, and passenger vans	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Automobile	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trucks--motorized freight hauling and utility	23	1	--	--	1	21	18	--	--	--	--	--	--
Semi, tractor-trailer, tanker truck	16	--	--	--	--	16	15	--	--	--	--	--	--
Dump truck	3	1	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Delivery truck or van	4	--	--	--	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Off-road or industrial vehicles--powered	9	9	9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tractors, PTOs	8	8	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Farm tractor	8	8	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Secondary Source⁵													
Chemicals and chemical products	5	--	1	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Coal, natural gas, petroleum fuels and products	1	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	--
Natural gas	1	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	--
Chemical products--general	4	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Drugs, alcohol, and medicines	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Drugs--nonmedicinal	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Explosives, blasting agents	1	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Containers, furniture, and fixtures	1	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Containers	1	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Containers--nonpressurized	1	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Barrels, drums--except pressurized	1	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Machinery	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Material and personnel handling machinery	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Elevators, hoists, aerial lifts, personnel platforms--except truck-mounted	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Automobile lifts and hoists	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Parts and materials	5	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	1	--
Machine, tool, and electric parts	3	1	--	1	--	2	1	--	--	--	--	1	--
Electric parts	3	1	--	1	--	2	1	--	--	--	--	1	--
Generators	1	--	--	--	--	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Power lines, transformers, convertors	2	1	--	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	--
Persons, plants, animals, and minerals	6	--	--	--	--	5	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Plants, trees, vegetation--not processed	6	--	--	--	--	5	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trees, logs, limbs	6	--	--	--	--	5	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trees	6	--	--	--	--	5	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Structures and surfaces	10	--	--	--	--	5	3	--	--	--	1	--	--
Structures other than buildings	3	--	--	--	--	3	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other structures	3	--	--	--	--	3	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Road signs	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--
Ground	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--
Tools, instruments, and equipment	15	--	--	--	--	13	5	1	--	--	4	--	--
Firearms, law enforcement, and other self-defense equipment	15	--	--	--	--	13	5	1	--	--	4	--	--
Firearms	15	--	--	--	--	13	5	1	--	--	4	--	--
Pistol, handgun, revolver	7	--	--	--	--	6	--	1	--	--	4	--	--
Rifle, shotgun	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--

TABLE A-4. Fatal occupational injuries by primary and secondary source of injury for all fatal injuries and by major private industry ¹ sector, Missouri, 2013

Primary source and secondary source ²	Total fatal injuries (number)	Goods producing				Service providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Educational and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Vehicles	12	4	--	--	--	8	6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Highway vehicles, motorized	9	--	1	--	--	7	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trucks--motorized freight hauling and utility	6	1	1	--	--	5	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Semi, tractor-trailer, tanker truck	4	1	1	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Boom truck, bucket or basket hoist truck	1	--	--	--	--	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multi-purpose highway vehicles	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Industry data are based on the North American Industry Classification System, 2007.

² Based on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS) 2.01 implemented for 2011 data forward.

³ Includes fatal injuries at all establishments categorized as Mining (Sector 21) in the North American Industry Classification System, including establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

⁴ The primary source of a fatal occupational injury is the object, substance, person, bodily motion, or exposure which most directly led to, produced, or inflicted the injury or illness.

⁵ The secondary source of a fatal occupational injury is the object, substance, person, or exposure, other than the source, if any, which most actively generated the source or contributed to the injury or illness.

Note: Data are preliminary. Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. N.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified." CFOI fatality counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with state, New York City, District of Columbia, and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, January 30, 2015

TABLE A-5. Fatal occupational injuries by occupation and event or exposure, Missouri, 2013

Occupation ¹	Total fatal injuries (number)	Event or exposure ²					
		Violence and other injuries by persons or animals ³	Transportation incidents ⁴	Fires and explosions	Falls, slips, trips	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Contact with objects and equipment
Total	113	23	45	3	18	7	17
Management occupations	18	4	8	--	4	--	--
Top executives	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
General and operations managers	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
General and operations managers	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other management occupations	15	4	7	--	3	--	--
Farmers, ranchers, and other agricultural managers	10	--	6	--	--	--	--
Farmers, ranchers, and other agricultural managers	10	--	6	--	--	--	--
Food service managers	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Food service managers	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Entertainers and performers, sports and related workers	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Musicians, singers, and related workers	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Musicians and singers	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Protective service occupations	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Food preparation and serving related occupations	4	--	--	1	--	--	--
Food and beverage serving workers	--	--	--	1	--	--	--
Waiters and waitresses	--	--	--	1	--	--	--
Waiters and waitresses	--	--	--	1	--	--	--
Sales and related occupations	4	3	--	--	--	--	--
Supervisors of sales workers	2	--	--	--	--	--	--
First-line supervisors of sales workers	2	--	--	--	--	--	--
First-line supervisors of retail sales workers	2	--	--	--	--	--	--
Retail sales workers	--	1	--	--	--	--	--
Cashiers	--	1	--	--	--	--	--
Cashiers	--	1	--	--	--	--	--
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	8	3	4	--	--	--	--
Agricultural workers	7	3	3	--	--	--	--
Miscellaneous agricultural workers	7	3	3	--	--	--	--
Farmworkers and laborers, crop, nursery, and greenhouse	4	--	3	--	--	--	--
Farmworkers, farm, ranch, and aquacultural animals	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations	21	--	--	--	9	--	7
Supervisors of construction and extraction workers	8	--	--	--	3	--	4
First-line supervisors of construction trades and extraction workers	8	--	--	--	3	--	4

TABLE A-5. Fatal occupational injuries by occupation and event or exposure, Missouri, 2013

Occupation ¹	Total fatal injuries (number)	Event or exposure ²					
		Violence and other injuries by persons or animals ³	Transportation incidents ⁴	Fires and explosions	Falls, slips, trips	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Contact with objects and equipment
First-line supervisors of construction trades and extraction workers	8	--	--	--	3	--	4
Construction trades workers	12	--	--	--	6	--	3
Carpenters	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Carpenters	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction laborers	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction laborers	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	8	--	--	--	--	3	3
Other installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maintenance and repair workers, general	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maintenance and repair workers, general	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Production occupations	5	--	--	--	--	--	1
Metal workers and plastic workers	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other production occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Miscellaneous production workers	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Transportation and material moving occupations	32	--	26	--	--	--	3
Air transportation workers	3	--	3	--	--	--	--
Aircraft pilots and flight engineers	3	--	3	--	--	--	--
Commercial pilots	3	--	3	--	--	--	--
Motor vehicle operators	24	--	19	--	--	--	--
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	24	--	19	--	--	--	--
Heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers	19	--	15	--	--	--	--
Light truck or delivery services drivers	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Material moving workers	5	--	4	--	--	--	--
Laborers and material movers, hand	3	--	--	--	--	--	--

TABLE A-5. Fatal occupational injuries by occupation and event or exposure, Missouri, 2013

Occupation ¹	Total fatal injuries (number)	Event or exposure ²					
		Violence and other injuries by persons or animals ³	Transportation incidents ⁴	Fires and explosions	Falls, slips, trips	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Contact with objects and equipment
<div><div>¹ Occupation data are based on the Standard Occupational Classification System, 2010.</div><div>² Based on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS) 2.01 implemented for 2011 data forward.</div><div>³ Includes violence by persons, self-inflicted injury, and attacks by animals.</div><div>⁴ Includes roadway, nonroadway, air, water, rail fatal occupational injuries, and fatal occupational injuries resulting from being struck by a vehicle.</div><div>⁵ Includes fatal injuries to persons identified as resident armed forces regardless of individual occupation listed.</div></div> <div>Note: Data are preliminary. Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. N.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified." CFOI fatality counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event.</div> <div>Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with state, New York City, District of Columbia, and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, January 30, 2015</div>							

TABLE A-6. Fatal occupational injuries resulting from transportation incidents and homicides by occupation, Missouri, 2013

Occupation ¹	Total fatal injuries (number)	Transportation incidents ²				Homicides ²	
		Total	Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicle	Nonroadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	Pedestrian vehicular incidents	Total	Shooting by other person--intentional
Total	113	45	26	10	--	11	11
Management occupations	18	8	3	4	--	--	--
Top executives	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
General and operations managers	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
General and operations managers	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other management occupations	15	7	--	4	--	--	--
Farmers, ranchers, and other agricultural managers	10	6	--	4	--	--	--
Farmers, ranchers, and other agricultural managers	10	6	--	4	--	--	--
Food service managers	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Food service managers	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Entertainers and performers, sports and related workers	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Musicians, singers, and related workers	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Musicians and singers	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Protective service occupations	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Food preparation and serving related occupations	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sales and related occupations	4	--	--	--	--	3	3
Supervisors of sales workers	2	--	--	--	--	--	--
First-line supervisors of sales workers	2	--	--	--	--	--	--
First-line supervisors of retail sales workers	2	--	--	--	--	--	--
Retail sales workers	--	--	--	--	--	1	1
Cashiers	--	--	--	--	--	1	1
Cashiers	--	--	--	--	--	1	1
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	8	4	--	3	--	--	--
Agricultural workers	7	3	--	--	--	--	--
Miscellaneous agricultural workers	7	3	--	--	--	--	--
Farmworkers and laborers, crop, nursery, and greenhouse	4	3	--	--	--	--	--
Farmworkers, farm, ranch, and aquacultural animals	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations	21	--	--	--	--	--	--
Supervisors of construction and extraction workers	8	--	--	--	--	--	--
First-line supervisors of construction trades and extraction workers	8	--	--	--	--	--	--
First-line supervisors of construction trades and extraction workers	8	--	--	--	--	--	--
First-line supervisors of construction trades and extraction workers	8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction trades workers	12	--	--	--	--	--	--
Carpenters	3	--	--	--	--	--	--

TABLE A-6. Fatal occupational injuries resulting from transportation incidents and homicides by occupation, Missouri, 2013

Occupation ¹	Total fatal injuries (number)	Transportation incidents ²				Homicides ²	
		Total	Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicle	Nonroadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	Pedestrian vehicular incidents	Total	Shooting by other person--intentional
Carpenters	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction laborers	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction laborers	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maintenance and repair workers, general	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maintenance and repair workers, general	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Production occupations	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Metal workers and plastic workers	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and material moving occupations	32	26	19	3	--	--	--
Air transportation workers	3	3	--	--	--	--	--
Aircraft pilots and flight engineers	3	3	--	--	--	--	--
Commercial pilots	3	3	--	--	--	--	--
Motor vehicle operators	24	19	19	--	--	--	--
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	24	19	19	--	--	--	--
Heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers	19	15	15	--	--	--	--
Light truck or delivery services drivers	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Material moving workers	5	4	--	3	--	--	--
Laborers and material movers, hand	3	--	--	--	--	--	--

TABLE A-6. Fatal occupational injuries resulting from transportation incidents and homicides by occupation, Missouri, 2013

Occupation ¹	Total fatal injuries (number)	Transportation incidents ²				Homicides ²	
		Total	Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicle	Nonroadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	Pedestrian vehicular incidents	Total	Shooting by other person--intentional

¹ Occupation data are based on the Standard Occupational Classification System, 2010.

² Based on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS) 2.01 implemented for 2011 data forward.

³ Includes fatal injuries to persons identified as resident armed forces regardless of individual occupation listed.

Note: Data are preliminary. Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. N.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified." CFOI fatality counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with state, New York City, District of Columbia, and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, January 30, 2015

Table A-7. Fatal occupational injuries by worker characteristics and event or exposure, Missouri, 2013

Worker characteristics	Total fatal injuries (number)	Event or exposure ¹					
		Transportation incidents ²	Violence and other injuries by persons or animals ³	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls, slips, trips	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Fires and explosions
Total	113	45	23	17	18	7	3
Employee status							
Wage and salary ⁴	80	32	16	11	12	6	3
Self-employed ⁵	33	13	7	6	6	--	--
Gender							
Women	7	--	--	--	--	--	1
Men	106	43	20	17	17	7	--
Age							
Under 16 years	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 17 years	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
18 to 19 years	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
20 to 24 years	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
25 to 34 years	17	7	5	3	--	--	--
35 to 44 years	20	8	4	3	--	3	--
45 to 54 years	29	12	7	3	5	--	1
55 to 64 years	22	8	5	3	3	--	--
65 years and over	20	7	--	4	7	--	--
Race or ethnic origin⁶							
White (non-Hispanic)	90	40	11	15	16	5	3
Black or African-American (non-Hispanic)	11	4	6	--	--	--	--
Hispanic or Latino	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
American Indian or Alaska Native (non-Hispanic)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Asian (non-Hispanic)	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander (non-Hispanic)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Table A-7. Fatal occupational injuries by worker characteristics and event or exposure, Missouri, 2013

Worker characteristics	Total fatal injuries (number)	Event or exposure ¹					
		Transportation incidents ²	Violence and other injuries by persons or animals ³	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls, slips, trips	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Fires and explosions
<div><div>¹ Based on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS) 2.01 implemented for 2011 data forward.</div><div>² Includes roadway, nonroadway, air, water, rail fatal occupational injuries, and fatal occupational injuries resulting from being struck by a vehicle.</div><div>³ Includes violence by persons, self-inflicted injury, and attacks by animals.</div><div>⁴ May include volunteers and workers receiving other types of compensation.</div><div>⁵ Includes self-employed workers, owners of unincorporated businesses and farms, paid and unpaid family workers, and may include some owners of incorporated businesses or members of partnerships.</div><div>⁶ Persons identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race. The race categories shown exclude data for Hispanics and Latinos.</div></div> <div><div>Note: Data are preliminary. Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. N.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified." CFOI fatality counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event.</div><div>Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with state, New York City, District of Columbia, and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, January 30, 2015</div></div>							

TABLE A-8. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure and age, Missouri, 2013

Event or exposure ¹	Total fatal injuries (number)	Age								
		Under 16 years	16-17 years	18-19 years	20-24 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65 years and over
Total	113	--	--	--	--	17	20	29	22	20
Violence and other injuries by persons or animals	23	--	--	--	--	5	4	7	5	--
Intentional injury by person	17	--	--	--	--	4	4	5	3	--
Intentional injury by other person	11	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	--	--
Shooting by other person--intentional	11	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	--	--
Self-inflicted injury--intentional	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Shooting--intentional self-harm	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Injury by person--unintentional or intent unknown	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Self-inflicted injury--unintentional or intent unknown	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Drug overdose--intent unknown	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Animal and insect related incidents	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by animal	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation incidents	45	--	--	--	--	7	8	12	8	7
Aircraft incidents	4	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--
Aircraft crash due to low-altitude entanglement	1	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--
Water vehicle incidents	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Machinery or equipment incident on water vehicle	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicle	26	--	--	--	--	5	4	9	4	3
Roadway collision with other vehicle	9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Roadway collision--moving in same direction	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Roadway collision with object other than vehicle	9	--	--	--	--	--	--	5	--	--
Vehicle struck object or animal on side of roadway	9	--	--	--	--	--	--	5	--	--
Roadway noncollision incident	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Jack-knifed or overturned, roadway	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nonroadway incident involving motorized land vehicles	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
Nonroadway noncollision incident	9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Jack-knifed or overturned, nonroadway	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fires and explosions	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--
Explosions	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--
Explosion of pressure vessel, piping, or tire	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--
Falls, slips, trips	18	--	--	--	--	--	--	5	3	7
Falls to lower level	15	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	3	6
Other fall to lower level	13	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	3	5
Other fall to lower level less than 6 feet	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
Other fall to lower level 6 to 10 feet	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other fall to lower level 11 to 15 feet	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	7	--	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--
Exposure to electricity	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Direct exposure to electricity	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Contact with objects and equipment	17	--	--	--	--	3	3	3	3	4

TABLE A-8. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure and age, Missouri, 2013

Event or exposure ¹	Total fatal injuries (number)	Age								
		Under 16 years	16-17 years	18-19 years	20-24 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65 years and over
Struck by object or equipment	12	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	3	--
Struck by powered vehicle--nontransport	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	--
Struck by falling object or equipment--other than powered vehicle	6	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Caught in running equipment or machinery	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Caught in running equipment or machinery during regular operation	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Based on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS) 2.01 implemented for 2011 data forward.

Note: Data are preliminary. Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. N.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified." CFOI fatality counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with state, New York City, District of Columbia, and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, January 30, 2015

TABLE A-9. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure for all fatal injuries and major private industry ¹ sector, Missouri, 2013

Event or exposure ²	Total fatal injuries (number)	Goods producing				Service providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Educational and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Total	113	49	18	19	12	56	31	3	--	6	6	6	--
Violence and other injuries by persons or animals	23	6	--	--	3	16	7	--	--	--	4	3	--
Intentional injury by person	17	3	--	--	--	14	6	--	--	--	4	--	--
Intentional injury by other person	11	--	--	--	--	11	4	--	--	--	3	--	--
Shooting by other person--intentional	11	--	--	--	--	11	4	--	--	--	3	--	--
Self-inflicted injury--intentional	6	3	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	1	--	--
Shooting--intentional self-harm	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--
Injury by person--unintentional or intent unknown	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Self-inflicted injury--unintentional or intent unknown	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Drug overdose--intent unknown	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Animal and insect related incidents	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by animal	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation incidents	45	16	11	3	--	26	16	--	--	4	--	1	--
Aircraft incidents	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--
Aircraft crash due to low-altitude entanglement	1	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	--
Water vehicle incidents	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Machinery or equipment incident on water vehicle	1	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicle	26	4	3	--	--	19	15	--	--	--	--	--	--
Roadway collision with other vehicle	9	3	--	--	--	6	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Roadway collision--moving in same direction	4	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Roadway collision with object other than vehicle	9	--	--	--	--	8	7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vehicle struck object or animal on side of roadway	9	--	--	--	--	8	7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Roadway noncollision incident	8	--	--	--	--	5	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Jack-knifed or overturned, roadway	6	--	--	--	--	5	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nonroadway incident involving motorized land vehicles	10	9	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nonroadway noncollision incident	9	8	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Jack-knifed or overturned, nonroadway	8	7	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fires and explosions	3	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	--
Explosions	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	--
Explosion of pressure vessel, piping, or tire	1	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	--
Falls, slips, trips	18	13	--	10	--	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Falls to lower level	15	12	--	9	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other fall to lower level	13	10	--	8	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other fall to lower level less than 6 feet	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other fall to lower level 6 to 10 feet	3	3	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other fall to lower level 11 to 15 feet	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	7	4	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Exposure to electricity	4	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Direct exposure to electricity	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Contact with objects and equipment	17	9	--	4	4	5	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by object or equipment	12	4	--	--	--	5	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by powered vehicle--nontransport	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by falling object or equipment--other than powered vehicle	6	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects	3	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Caught in running equipment or machinery	3	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Caught in running equipment or machinery during regular operation	3	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

TABLE A-9. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure for all fatal injuries and major private industry ¹ sector, Missouri, 2013

Event or exposure ²	Total fatal injuries (number)	Goods producing				Service providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Educational and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services

¹ Industry data are based on the North American Industry Classification System, 2007.

² Based on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS) 2.01 implemented for 2011 data forward.

³ Includes fatal injuries at all establishments categorized as Mining (Sector 21) in the North American Industry Classification System, including establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

Note: Data are preliminary. Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. N.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified." CFI fatality counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with state, New York City, District of Columbia, and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, January 30, 2015

Appendix: Glossary

All other occupational illnesses.

Illnesses other than skin diseases or disorders, respiratory conditions, or poisoning. Examples include anthrax, brucellosis, infectious hepatitis, malignant and benign tumors, food poisoning, histoplasmosis, coccidioidomycosis.

Bench marking.

The process of adjusting a set of estimates based on a reference or standard for one or more of the estimates. In the annual survey, it is used to increase the precision of the estimates (due to the use of a ratio estimator) and to impute for births (i.e., adjust for new companies). The reference used is the annual average employment.

Days away from work or days of restricted work activity.

Count the number of calendar days the employee was on restricted work activity or was away from work as a result of the recordable injury or illness. Do not count the day on which the injury or illness occurred. Begin counting days from the day after the incident occurred. If a single injury or illness involved both days away from work and days of restricted work activity, enter the total number of days for each. Stop counting days away from work or days of restricted work activity once the total of either or the combination of both reaches 180 days.

Days of job transfer or restricted work activity.

The number of workdays on which, because of injury or illness:

1. the employee was assigned to another job on a temporary basis;
2. the employee worked at a permanent job less than full-time; or
3. the employee worked at a permanently assigned job but could not perform all duties normally connected with it.

Establishment.

The physical location of a certain economic activity—for example, a factory, mine, store, or office. A single establishment generally produces a single good or provides a single service. An enterprise (a private firm, government, or nonprofit organization) can consist of a single establishment or multiple establishments. All establishments in an enterprise may be classified in one industry (e.g., a chain), or they may be classified in different industries (e.g., a conglomerate).

Event or exposure.

Signifies the manner in which an occupational injury or illness was produced or inflicted—for example, overexertion while lifting, or a fall.

Fatality rate.

Represents the number of fatal injuries per 100,000 workers, calculated as follows: $(N/W) \times 100,000$, where N = number of fatal injuries, W = number of workers employed, and 100,000 = base to express the fatality rate per 100,000 workers.

First-aid treatment.

One time treatment and subsequent observation of minor scratches, cuts, burns, splinters, etc., which do not ordinarily require medical care.

Goods-producing industries (North American Industry Classification System).

Includes manufacturing, construction, and natural resources and mining.

Hispanic or Latino ethnicity.

Refers to persons who identified themselves in the enumeration process as being Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino. Persons of Hispanic or Latino ethnicity may be of any race.

Hours worked.

The total hours worked by all employees during the report period. Includes all time on duty, but does not include vacation, holidays, sick leave and all other non-work time even though paid.

Incidence rate.

Represents the number of injuries and/or illnesses per 100 full-time workers. The rate is calculated as: $(N/EH) \times 200,000$, where: N = number of occupational injuries and/or illnesses, EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year, and 200,000 = base for 100 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

Industry.

A group of establishments that produce similar products or provide similar services. For example, all establishments that manufacture automobiles are in the same industry. A given industry, or even a particular establishment in that industry, might have employees in dozens of occupations. The North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) groups similar establishments into industries. NAICS is replacing the former Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system.

Log of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses.

The Log of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses is used to classify work-related injuries and illnesses and to note the extent and severity of each case. The Log is used to record specific details about what happened and how it happened.

Lost-worktime cases.

Cases involving days away from work, or days of restricted work activity, or both.

Lost-worktime cases involving days away from work.

Cases resulting in days away from work, or a combination of days away from work and days of restricted work activity.

Lost-worktime cases involving restricted work activity.

Cases resulting in restricted work activity only.

Median days away from work.

The measure used to summarize the varying lengths of absences from work among the cases with days away from work. The median is the point at which half of the cases involved more days away from work and half involved less days away from work.

Medical treatment.

Treatment administered by a physician or licensed health care professional. Medical treatment does not include first aid treatment even if provided by a physician or licensed health care professional. Medical treatment includes managing and caring for a patient for the purpose of combating disease or disorder.

Nature of injury or illness.

Names the principal physical characteristics of a disabling condition, such as sprain/strain, cut/laceration, or carpal tunnel syndrome.

North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).

The successor to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system; this system of classifying business establishments is being adopted by the United States, Canada, and Mexico. NAICS groups establishments into industries based on the activity in which they are primarily engaged. Establishments using similar raw material inputs, similar capital equipment, and similar labor are classified in the same industry. Establishments that do similar things in similar ways are classified together. NAICS uses a six digit hierarchical coding system to classify all economic activity into twenty industry sectors. Five sectors are mainly goods-producing sectors and fifteen are entirely services-producing sectors. This six digit hierarchical structure allows greater coding flexibility than the four digit structure of the SIC.

Occupation.

A set of activities or tasks that employees are paid to perform. Employees that perform essentially the same tasks are in the same occupation, whether or not they work in the same industry. Some occupations are concentrated in a few particular industries; other occupations are found in many industries.

Occupational groups.

A group of related occupations; examples: sales occupations and service occupations.

Occupational illness.

Any abnormal condition or disorder, other than one resulting from an occupational injury, caused by exposure to factors associated with employment. It includes acute and chronic illnesses or diseases which may be caused by inhalation, absorption, ingestion, or direct contact. The following categories are used by employers to classify recordable occupational illnesses. The examples given are not to be considered the complete listing of the types of illnesses and disorders that are counted under each category as shown on the survey form.

1. **Skin diseases or disorders.** Skin disease or disorders are illnesses involving the worker's skin that are caused by work exposure to chemicals, plants, or other substances.
Examples: contact dermatitis, eczema, or rash caused by primary irritants and sensitizers or poisonous plants; oil acne; friction blisters; chrome ulcers; or inflammation of the skin.
2. **Respiratory conditions.** Respiratory conditions are illnesses associated with breathing hazardous biological agents, chemicals, dust, gases, vapors, or fumes at work.
Examples: silicosis, asbestosis, pneumonitis; pharyngitis; rhinitis or acute congestion; farmer's lung, beryllium disease, tuberculosis, occupational asthma, reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), hypersensitivity pneumonitis, toxic inhalation injury, such as metal fume fever, chronic obstructive bronchitis, and other pneumoconioses.
3. **Poisoning.** Poisoning includes disorders evidenced by abnormal concentrations of toxic substances in blood, other tissues, other bodily fluids, or the breath that are caused by the ingestion or absorption of toxic substances into the body.
Examples: poisoning by lead, mercury, cadmium, arsenic, or other metals; poisoning by carbon monoxide, hydrogen sulfide or other gases; poisoning by benzene, benzol, carbon tetrachloride, or other organic solvents; poisoning by insecticide sprays such as parathion or lead arsenate; poisoning by other chemicals such as formaldehyde
4. **All other illnesses.** All other occupational illnesses.
Examples: heatstroke, sunstroke, heat exhaustion, heat stress and other effects of environmental heat; freezing, frostbite, and other effects of exposure to low temperatures; decompression sickness; effects of ionizing radiation (isotopes, x-rays, radium); effects of nonionizing radiation (welding flash, ultra-violet rays, lasers); anthrax; bloodborne pathogenic diseases, such as AIDS, HIV, hepatitis B or hepatitis C; brucellosis; infectious hepatitis; malignant or benign tumors; histoplasmosis; coccidioidomycosis.

Occupational injury.

Any injury such as a cut, fracture, sprain, amputation, etc., which results from a work-related event or from a single instantaneous exposure in the work environment.

Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS).

The BLS developed the OIICS to provide a set of procedures for selecting and recording facts related to an occupational injury or illness. BLS developed the coding scheme for use in the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries and the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses. The five characteristics included in OIICS are: nature of injury or illness which describes the physical characteristics of the injury or illness; part of body which identifies the part of the body directly affected by the nature; source which identifies the object or substance that directly inflicted the injury or illness; event or exposure which describes the manner in which the injury or illness was inflicted by the source; and secondary source which identifies the other object or substance that contributed to the event or exposure.

Part of body affected.

Directly linked to the nature of injury or illness cited, such as back, finger, or eye.

Privacy concern cases.

The following types of injuries or illnesses are privacy concern cases:

1. an injury or illness to an intimate body part or to the reproductive system;
2. an injury or illness resulting from a sexual assault;

3. a mental illness;
4. a case of HIV infection, hepatitis, or tuberculosis;
5. a needlestick injury or cut from a sharp object that is contaminated with blood or other potentially infectious material; and
6. other illnesses, if the employee independently and voluntarily requests that his or her name not be entered on the log.

Recordable injuries and illnesses.

Recordable cases include work-related injuries and illnesses that result in one or more of the following: death, loss of consciousness, days away from work, restricted work activity or job transfer, medical treatment (beyond first aid), significant work-related injuries or illnesses that are diagnosed by a physician or other licensed health care professional (these include any work-related case involving cancer, chronic irreversible disease, a fracture or cracked bone, or a punctured eardrum); additional criteria include any needle-stick injury or cut from a sharp object that is contaminated with another person's blood or other potentially infectious material, any case requiring an employee to be medically removed under the requirements of an OSHA health standard, tuberculosis infection as evidenced by a positive skin test or diagnosis by a physician or other licensed health care professional after exposure to a known case of tuberculosis.

Respiratory condition due to toxic agents.

Examples: Pneumonitis, pharyngitis, rhinitis or acute congestion due to chemicals, dusts, gases, or fumes; farmer's lung.

Restricted work activity.

Restricted work activity occurs when, as the result of a work-related injury or illness, an employer or health care professional keeps, or recommends keeping, an employee from doing the routine functions of his or her job or from working the full workday that the employee would have been scheduled to work before the injury or illness occurred.

Sample.

A subset of a universe; usually selected randomly and considered representative of the universe.

Sample frame.

A listing of all units in the universe from which a sample can be drawn.

Sampling cell (strata).

The parts into which the sampling frame is partitioned, for the purpose of stratified sampling.

Service-providing industries (North American Industry Classification System).

Includes trade, transportation, and utilities; information; financial activities; professional and business services; education and health services; leisure and hospitality; other services.

Source of injury or illness.

The object, substance, exposure, or bodily motion that directly produced or inflicted the disabling condition cited. Examples include lifting a heavy box; exposure to a toxic substance, fire or flame; and bodily motion of an injured or ill worker.

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system.

The SIC system has been used throughout the Federal Government to group establishments into industries. The SIC system is being gradually replaced by the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).

Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system.

This system is used by Federal statistical agencies to classify workers into occupational categories for the purpose of collecting, calculating, or disseminating data. All workers are classified into one of over 820 occupations according to their occupational definition. To facilitate classification, occupations are combined to form 23 major groups, 96 minor groups, and 449 broad occupations. Each broad occupation includes detailed occupation(s) requiring similar job duties, skills, education, or experience.

Summary.

The summary form shows the work-related injury and illness totals for the year in each category.

Symptoms, signs, and ill-defined conditions.

This division classifies symptoms, signs, or abnormal results from laboratory or investigative medical tests or procedures. It includes those ill-defined conditions that cannot be classified elsewhere.

Systemic diseases and disorders.

This division classifies toxic and non-toxic disorders affecting systems of the body.

Temporary help agency.

Establishment primarily engaged in supplying workers to client businesses for limited periods of time to supplement the work force of the client; the individuals provided are employees of the temporary help service establishment, but these establishments do not provide direct supervision of their employees.

Traumatic injuries and disorders.

This division classifies traumatic injuries and disorders, effects of external agents, and poisoning. Generally, a traumatic injury or disorder is the result of a single incident, event, or exposure.

Universe.

The total number of units (for example, individuals, households, or businesses) in the population of interest.

Unpaid family workers.

Persons who work without pay for 15 or more hours per week on a farm or in a business operated by a member of the household to whom they are related by birth or marriage.

Wage and salary workers.

Workers who receive wages, salaries, commissions, tips, payment in kind, or piece rates. The group includes employees in both the private and public sectors.

Work environment.

The physical location, equipment, materials processed or used, and the kinds of operations performed by an employee in the performance of his or her work. The work environment includes the establishment and other locations where one or more employees are working or are present as a condition of their employment.

Work-related injury or illness.

An injury or illness is considered work-related if an event or exposure in the work environment caused or contributed to the condition or significantly aggravated a preexisting condition. Work-relatedness is presumed for injuries and illnesses resulting from events or exposures occurring in the workplace, unless an exception specifically applies.

Work relationship.

An employee must have had a verifiable work relationship with his or her employer to be included in the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries. A work relationship exists if an event or exposure results in fatal injury or illness to a person under the following conditions: 1) ON the employer's premises and the person was there to work; or 2) OFF the employer's premises and the person was there to work, or the event or exposure was related to the person's work status as an employee. The employer's premises include buildings, grounds, parking lots, and other facilities and property used in the conduct of business. Work is defined as legal duties, activities, or tasks that produce a product as a result and that are done in exchange for money, goods, services, profit, or benefit.